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Guaranteed Co-efficient 3 to 4 Forms a clear solution with water, and is the MOST POWERFUL member of the group Liq. Cresoli Saponatus fluids. . . . . 6d. and 1/- Bottles, and in bulk.

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VOL. XXX.—No. 350. MELBOURNE: FEB. 20th, 1915. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE.

PHAR Storage

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The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.

TRADE MARK

The 'Allenburys' Foods

## INFANTILE DIARRHŒA

During summer, Diarrhœa and kindred disorders among infants are largely due to the use of infected cow's milk.

## THE "ALLENBURYS" MILK FOODS

are absolutely free from all harmful bacteria, and are made ready for use with boiled water.

The foods are easily digested and assimilated, and contain both fat and proteids in similar relative proportions to those found in human milk. They are capable also of further modification when desired, to suit the most delicate Infants from birth.

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**THE "ALLENBURYS" RUSKS (MALTED)**

A valuable addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

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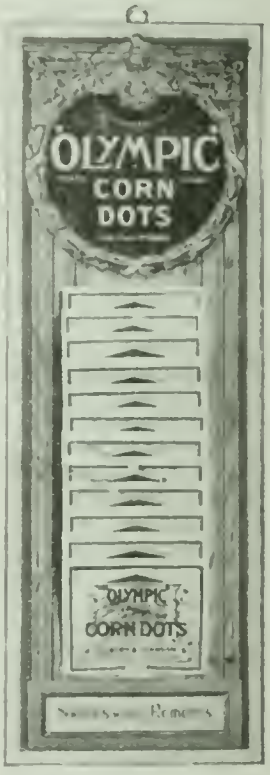
CONFORMS TO THE N.S.W. PURE FOOD ACT.

# 'OLYMPIC'

TRADE MARK

# CORN DOTS

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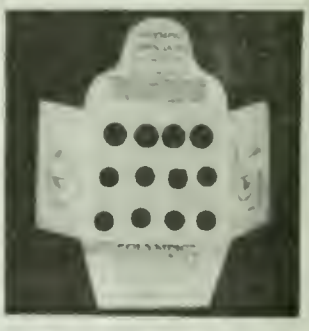

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| | | £5 | 5 0 |
| LESS 15% DISCOUNT | ... | 0 | 15 9 |
| Nett | ... | £4 | 9 3 |

EXAMPLE No. 2:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| | | £5 | 11 0 |
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| Nett | ... | £4 | 14 4 |

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Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

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For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

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2nd. Every tin of ANTIPHLOGISTINE sold in Australia pays a good profit to some retail chemist.

3rd. Our money spent in Australia for the last eleven years has created this demand, which is now being supplied by the retail chemist.

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IF SO, THE WAY TO GET THEM IS TO STOCK

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# EXTRACT OF MALT

THE HEALTH FOOD.

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BUY THE BRITISH DISINFECTANT

# PACOLOL

Forms a clear solution 40 % stronger than any other similar fluid.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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# "Liquor Carbonis Detergens"

*(Registered Trade Mark.)*

***The fallacy of substituting imitations of this well-known standard preparation is emphasized by the "Chemist and Druggist," which says :***

"The B.P. preparation (Liq. Picis Carbonis) is, it should be noted, MUCH BEHIND THE ORIGINAL and differs from it in composition, and therefore in efficacy. We call the attention of Dispensers to this point because it seems to be natural to suppose that when the B.P. imitates an article such as 'Liquor Carbonis Detergens' it is not immoral to substitute the official preparation for the proprietary one. This is, of course, absurd, because the compilers of the British Pharmacopœia have

**NO MORE RIGHT TO INFRINGE**

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**Prescribed by the Medical Profession for 50 years.**

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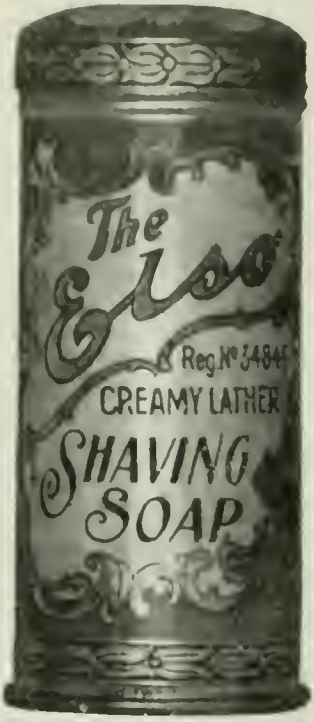

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From the Manufacturers.

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## Shaving Sticks
## Poudre de Riz
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and

# "ODONTINE"

## Tooth Paste

**ARE LINES WORTH HANDLING.**

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ESTABLISHED 1879.

**A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.**

**Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.**

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or from the Manufacturers

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AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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Australian Agents for

# Lambert Pharmacal Co.,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

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(Australian Pharmacists' Own Specialities).

(Manufactured wholly in Australia).

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(Phosphates and Hypophosphites of Iron, Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, and Quinine, with Tincture of Nux Vomica).

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36 pills in box, in boxes of one doz. Retail, **1/0;** price to chemists, **6/0** doz.

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In envelopes. 1 doz. on an easel card for counter display. Retail, **6d.;** price to chemists, **3/6** doz.

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" CUBEBS
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THE AUSTRALASIAN

# Journal of Pharmacy.

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## War Notes.

### Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

ORGANISED APPEAL TO BE MADE.
AUSTRALIAN PHARMACISTS INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE TO A FEDERAL FUND.

Since the announcement in our January issue that a fund had been opened to alleviate the distress occasioned to Belgian pharmacists in consequence of the European war, considerable progress has been made. The various sections of the Victorian Metropolitan Chemists' Association, in response to a communication from the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, considered the matter at their February meetings, and instructed their delegates to the Central Committee to take steps to have a fund organised. The Central Committee, on February 11, decided to recommend the establishment of a central fund, with the editors of the two pharmaceutical journals as joint honorary secretaries for Victoria. The committee also suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should take steps to organise the various States so that the Fund might be a Federal one and not confined to any particular State.

Mr. Bailey, President of the Society, was acquainted with the nature of the above resolution, and after conferring with those interested in the matter, decided to utilise the machinery of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, so that each State Society might be given an opportunity of organising a local fund, which would subsequently form portion of the united fund contributed by the Commonwealth as a whole.

A communication has therefore been addressed to each State Pharmaceutical Society requesting it to organise a fund in its particular State, and to forward the amount collected to the Hon. Treasurer of the conference, Mr. George Watkins, Queen-street, Brisbane. By this means it is hoped that a substantial fund may be raised.

MEETING OF LONDON COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the British Belgian Relief Committee was held on December 22, when [illegible] Belgian refugees, being [illegible] with money again [illegible] it was felt that the [illegible] applied in providing for any relief [illegible] which the Government had undertaken to supply, though in proper cases assistance should be granted. The sub-committee empowered to make grants in urgent cases met on Christmas Eve, and granted assistance in all cases brought before it. Sir Rickman Godlee stated that a central committee for the relief of Belgian medical men and pharmacists had been established in Toronto, while a similar movement had been taken in New York. In Brussels a Provisional Belgian Committee was attempting to deal with the terrible misfortunes that had overtaken their colleagues, and with which it was the aim of the British Committee to co-operate. This committee was composed of a number of doctors and pharmacists, including Mr. V. Delacre, President of the General Pharmaceutical Council; Mr. Breaucleman, General Secretary of the National Union of Pharmacy; Mr. Coels.

AMERICAN ACTION.

The *American Journal of Pharmacy*, January, 1915, refers to the great distress caused to the Belgian people by the devastation of their country by the Germans, and states that a number of Holland pharmacists are appealing for assistance on behalf of their colleagues in Belgium. "It is to be hoped," says the editor, "that the pharmacists of the United States will heed the appeal, and render such assistance as they can to re-establish their colleagues in Belgium. Surely those of us who have visited this country will recall the hospitality with which we were received, and probably no country has rendered greater international service to pharmacy than Belgium. Correspondence is solicited in order that effective plans of relief may be perfected at once."

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## Military Pharmacists and Commissions. The Movement Reviewed.

For a number of years past pharmacists in all parts of the Empire have been pressing their claims for more generous recognition of their services by the Military authorities.

The first forward step in the Commonwealth was made in 1908, when a deputation from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia waited on Surgeon-General Williams and obtained a promise that the honorary rank of lieutenant would be conferred on all fully qualified pharmacists who joined the Australian Army Medical Corps Reserve. This promise was ratified in Military Order No. 208, 1909.

At the request of a number of military pharmacists in active service, it was also asked that a commission should be granted to those pharmacists who were attached to the Army Medical Corps. This application was refused.

In the meantime the Defence Department drew up a military order (No. 408, 1912) prescribing what was considered a very inadequate [illegible] and examination for "army [illegible]. Under this order successful ex[illegible] were granted a certificate of competency.

During 1913 very strong representations were made by the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. by a number of pharmacists interested in military matters, and the directors to press for the re[illegible] order, and to again urge the justice [illegible] pharmacists to commissioned [illegible]. Similar requests were also made by the [illegible] pharmaceutical organisations in the different States. In April, 1913, a strong letter on the subject was addressed to the Minister by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

On August 11, 1913, a Federal deputation waited on the Minister of Defence (Senator Millen) and preferred a request for commissioned rank. The Minister promised to consider the matter, and said that there appeared to be an anomaly in regard to chemists not being granted a commission, which he would inquire into and ascertain if it could not be remedied.

On November 3, 1913, a reply was received from the Defence Department stating that commissioned rank was not warranted. It was also stated that the dispensing work would be undertaken by 3rd and 4th year medical students. If mobilisation took place qualified pharmacists holding commissioned rank would be allotted from the Army Medical Corps Reserve. An unsatisfactory answer was given to the request that an amendment should be made in the regulation dealing with the training of army dispensers, concerning which a protest had been lodged.

In the meantime the meeting of the Interstate Pharmaceutical Conference took place, at which dissatisfaction was expressed at the departmental answer in regard to two points: (1) The non-granting of commissions; and (2) the refusal to amend the training regulations. The members of the conference requested the P.D.L. directors to endeavour to obtain a more satisfactory settlement of these two points. The directors considered the matter and appointed Messrs. Burkhurst, Mayhew, and Butchers as a deputation to again interview the Minister.

The second interview took place on November 25, 1913, when the Minister promised to recommend the Military Board to amend the regulations complained of.

On December 13 a reply was received from the Department confirming the Minister's promise. With the receipt of this letter all matters were adjusted except that relating to commissions.

Nothing further had been done in connection with the latter matter when war broke out early in August, 1914. Shortly afterwards the introduction of a Defence Bill in the Federal Parliament provided an opportunity for re-opening the question, and Dr. Maloney, M.H.R., who was seen, promised to mention the matter to the Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce).

Subsequently Senator Pearce informed Dr. Maloney that he would be glad to receive a deputation on the subject of commissions. This deputation was not selected by those who had interested themselves in the matter.

The deputation accordingly waited on the Assistant-Minister for Defence on November 30, 1914, and made a strong claim for commissions being granted. The Minister expressed his sympathetic interest, and promised to make representations to Senator Pearce.

At this stage the matter rested. On January 1, 1914, an article was published in the *Chemist and Druggist* severely criticising the deputation's request for commissions. On January 4 (three days after the article was published) the Defence Department wrote again refusing to grant commissioned rank on two grounds:

(1) That commissions were not granted in the British Army and that as the Australian Imperial Force was being raised in conjunction with the British forces, it was necessary that the organisation should be the same.

(2) That the work of dispensers was of a very simple character, nearly all the medicines being carried as pills or tablets.

It is not intended to criticise these reasons at the present juncture. At the proper time further evidence may be brought forward to show that the organisation of the British and the Australian armies differs in more important respects than the granting of commissions, and that the dispensing which requires to be done is not of such a simple nature as might be inferred from the department's letter.

It will, however, be seen that as the result of the efforts made all the requests preferred had been granted except that relating to commissions. Even in this matter substantial progress had been made. The Minister was favourable to the reform, and from inquiries made it was found that only one obstacle had to be surmounted, and that was the departmental objection to any increase in the number of commissions which were being granted.

It was at this juncture, when the question was under consideration by the Defence Department, that the article referred to was published criticising the views advanced by the deputation.

This article, which was written under the editorial, "We," made the following statements:—

1. *That pharmacists in the Expeditionary Forces were not aggrieved because commissions were not granted.*

(To this statement an emphatic denial must be given, because from first-hand information it is known that very great dissatisfaction exists amongst registered pharmacists who have enlisted that commissioned rank was not granted.)

2. *That dispensing with a regiment differs from dispensing in a base hospital. The services of a trained pharmacist are not needed in the former capacity, and it is no argument to say that a pharmacist's knowledge of first aid which enable him to supplement the work of the surgeon entitle him to a commission.*

(Anyone with a knowledge of the actual conditions knows that this is an erroneous view of the case. The pharmacist in the Army Medical Corps requires just as much professional knowledge as his confrere in the base hospital. In one sense he requires more, because he must be prepared to improvise remedies to meet emergencies which do not occur at the base hospital. Surgeons recognise this, and make good use of the pharmacists' services in this connection. It is most important that the prescriber and the dispenser should be in closer touch than they are, and the only way to accomplish this is to raise the pharmacist to commission rank.)

3. *If honorary rank is given the pharmacist will not be quite so well off from a monetary point of view.*

(This is a matter of opinion, and depends entirely on the officers themselves as to what amount is to be contributed towards the expenses of the mess. But, in any case, those who ask for commissions are not so much concerned about the small possible monetary difference. It is a question as to what is right and fair and just, and what is adequate to their professional status. To raise the monetary question is to stamp all those enlisting as sordid seekers after gain. It is not a very inspiring conception of the motives which prompt the pharmacist to improve his status. Furthermore, this statement is contradicted later on in the article by the admission that "some messes are able to carry on their mess service thoroughly well, and yet make some saving on the 3s. 6d. per day allowed.")

4. *A pharmacist with military ambitions will have a much better chance of advancement if he enters the ordinary ranks.*

(Quite so. The same argument applies to all who desire to take up military work. No one is asking that every pharmacist who enlists should automatically be granted a commission. All that is asked is that only qualified pharmacists should be appointed as dispensers, and that where they are required in this capacity they should be given commissioned rank. Are all the doctors and veterinarians required to possess the recognised military qualifications applicable to their rank? Even if pharmacists were required to pass prescribed military examinations, the general opinion is they would be quite ready and capable of doing so. No pharmacist is asking "to be raised to a position for which he is not fitted." The claim is that he is fitted to the position, and that both from the standpoint of justice and increased efficiency his claim to a commission should be recognised.)

5. *This is not the time to clamour for the rank of lieutenant for every registered pharmacist whose services may be accepted in the present emergency.*

(It may be asked: When is the time to *clamour?* And who is clamouring? For several years in all parts of the Empire pharmacists have been pressing their just claims for a status commensurate with their position. The Minister invited the deputation to state its views on November 30. There was no intention of clamouring. A quiet dignified protest was made, and there was no reason why the proffered opportunity should not have been taken advantage of. Commissioned rank was only asked for those pharmacists engaged in their professional capacity.)

with Mr. L. P. J. Gray as [illegible] to collect contributions from pharmacists towards this object. Mrs. Mallam was appointed treasurer, but finding that she could not undertake the work, Mrs. Gray was appointed to the position and Mrs. D. J. Williams acted as Secretary, with a committee of Messrs. Mayhew, F. Hart, Schofield, F. Lloyd, S. [illegible] Constable, Markey, and West.

The committee soon found that they were rather late on the field, in fact the Northern Suburbs Pharmacists had contributed £80 towards the Local Patriotic Fund, and one country pharmacist, on sending a cheque for two guineas, apologised for the small amount, and explained that he had already contributed £25 towards local funds. Thus the amount received in no way represented the amount subscribed by the pharmacists of the State even towards the Army Medical Corps work, as some pharmacists were specially interested in the Instruments Fund.

In all the sum of over £181 was received, and of this amount £150 was paid for a well-found motor cycle ambulance. The machine is a six horse power, twin cylinder, centre shaft with three-speed gear, chain drive throughout, and oil bath for chain in case. The ambulance was from the workshops of Milledge Brothers, of the Queen Victoria Markets, George-street, and the finish throughout was very excellent, with the single exception that the dressings case should have been of metal instead of wood.

On the morning of January 20 a number of members of the Committee, together with Mr. F. P. J. Gray, Mr. A. R. Morton and Mr. Adam Forster, assembled at the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, to make the presentation. They were received by Colonel Wallach, Colonel Fiaschi, D.S.O., Capt. Kenneth Smith, and Lieut. Beeton-Foster.

Mr. Gray said that it was his pleasing duty to ask Colonel Wallach, as Commandant of the Forces in New South Wales, to accept from the pharmacists of the State the motor cycle ambulance standing on the lawn before the Garrison Hospital. This represented only a part of what pharmacists had given for patriotic purposes, and this special gift was the result of the efforts of the ladies who had undertaken the work of collecting funds for the purpose of making this purchase. The thanks of pharmacists were due to the ladies for their efforts. They had yet a few pounds on hand, and would probably be able to still further add to the amount so as to send another similarly equipped motor ambulance to the front to do what they could to save life and lessen the suffering caused by the war to our soldiers.

Colonel Wallach said that it gave him very much pleasure to accept the gift, which he was sure would prove most acceptable and useful. His part of the war and the part of those men under him was to save wounds and not to cure them, and he could assure pharmacists and others that in this respect they would not be behindhand when the time came. Colonel Fiaschi was the man whose work was to care for the wounded, and so he would ask that officer to thank the donors on behalf of the Army Medical Corps.

Colonel Piaschi said that he thanked pharmacists in the name of the department he represented for their gift; he would see that the ambulance was forwarded to Melbourne without delay, and from thence it would be sent to the front on the first possible opportunity. He was sure that this ambulance would prove most useful in speedily conveying the wounded to some hospital where their wounds could be promptly attended to by capable officers.

## Enemy Trade Marks. Statement by Mr. Hughes.

A matter of considerable importance arising out of trade marks held by subjects of the enemy is at present under the consideration of the Federal Attorney-General. Mr. Hughes, states that a trade mark must not be confused with a patent. A trade mark was something which was inseparably attached to the thing in connection with which it was issued. It was in many cases the public's only guarantee of purity. This was particularly the case in connection with drugs. For example, there was aspirin and sanatogen. The latter was a proprietary medicine, having considerable vogue, and aspirin was a drug prescribed very commonly for rheumatism and kindred ailments. Obviously everything depended upon the purity of the drug. A difficulty had arisen through persons vending articles to which they had attached the name of aspirin and sanatogen, but in regard to which the original guarantee of purity did not exist. The Attorney-General is endeavouring to devise means which will safeguard the interests of the public in this connection.

## Applications for Suspension of Trade Marks.

Mr. G. Townsend, Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks, has heard several applications during the month for the suspension of trade marks registered by subjects of the enemy. Lysol, which is registered by Schulke and Mayr, Germany, was the subject of a number of applications. Mr. G. W. O. Jones, Hawthorn, was the first applicant, and he was opposed by Pearson's Antiseptic Co., London. Mr. H. T. Phipson's application was opposed by Mr. W. H. Boekemann, Sydney, the former representative of Messrs. Schulke and Mayr. Mr. James McGirr, pharmacist, Parkes (N.S.W.), was also an applicant. His application was opposed by Mr. Boekemann (trading as J. L. Lennard). Pearson's Antiseptic Co. and W. H. Boekemann then applied for the suspension in their individual interests. W. I. Holder, Melbourne, asked for the suspension of the "Divinia" trade mark, registered by F. Wolff and Sohn, Karlsruhe, Germany. This was opposed by A. Edments, Bourke-street, Melbourne. George Hugo Felix Wilhelm Arnold, 60 O'Connell-street, Sydney, was an applicant for the avoidance of a trade mark registered by F. Bayer and Co. The Attorney-General has declined to accede to the "Divinia" request, but has granted a licence on terms in respect to "Lysol," but whether to all, or only one, of the applicants, we have not been informed.

## Military Contracts.

The following successful tenderers for military supplies have been announced by the Defence Department:—

200 stretcher ambulances, D. Fallshaw and Sons, £1 18s. each.
15 veterinary chests, 84 lbs., Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, £10 10s. each.
64 veterinary chests, 25 lbs., Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, £5 10s. each.
23 field fracture boxes, Mayer, Meltzer and Co., £15 each.
57 boxes reserve dressings, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £5 5s. each.
40 field medical companions, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £9 10s. each.
63 surgical haversacks, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £3 12s. each.
27 pairs medical panniers, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £6 per pair.
7 operating boxes, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £3 3s. each.
12 pairs surgical saddle bags, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £20 10s. per pair.
17 pairs field surgical panniers, Elliott Bros. Ltd., £82 per pair.

## New York Drug Market.

Merck's report for January, 1915, advises the following market changes:—

Acetone.—Advanced a further 1c. lb. Raw material is unchanged, and the advance in price is due to the heavy export demand.

Acid Benzoic from Toluene.—Declined 5c. lb. Supplies are now coming forward quite freely.

Acid Carbolic.—Advanced 5c. lb. The market is practically bare of supplies, and higher figures are looked for.

Acid Citric.—Declined 5c. lb. The export of Citric Acid from the principal foreign countries, i.e., Italy, Germany and England, is now forbidden, and a sharp reaction in price need not be surprising.

Acid Salicylic.—Advanced 5c. lb. in line with the advance in raw material.

Amyl Acetate.—Advanced 25c. gal. due to higher prices ruling for raw material.

Aloin.—Advanced 5c. lb. Raw material is higher, and a further advance in price need not be surprising.

Betanapthol.—Advanced 25c lb. The market is practically bare of supplies, and further supplies are unprocurable, as the export of the article from Europe is not permitted. Much higher prices are looked for in the near future.

Caffeine.—Declined 25c lb. Supplies are now coming forward quite freely.

Camphor.—Declined 5c lb. Reduction is due to competition between the domestic and Japanese article.

Carbon Bisulphide. — Advanced 1c lb. The demand is excellent, and spot stocks are very low.

Glycerin.—Declined ½c lb. Importations of the article are unusually large, and a further decline in price need not be surprising.

[illegible] Advanced 5c lb. Spot supplies [illegible] present [illegible] importation [illegible] market values. A further advance is therefore confidently looked for.

[illegible] Advanced 5c lb. Spot supplies [illegible] new crop [illegible] are coming on [illegible] quantities.

[illegible] Advanced $1.00 per barrel in [illegible] advices from primary markets.

[illegible] Advanced 5c lb. The article [illegible] the hands of speculators, and its [illegible] important.

[illegible] Declined 6c lb in line [illegible] Citric Acid.

[illegible] Declined $1.00 lb. Supplies of [illegible] material are now coming forward quite [illegible] competition is keen.

[illegible] Advanced 5c lb. due to higher prices [illegible] material.

[illegible] Declined 5c lb in line [illegible] lower prices ruling for Benzoic Acid.

[illegible] Declined 6c lb. in line [illegible] reduction in other nitrates.

[illegible] Advanced 5c lb. in line [illegible] advance in other salicylates.

[illegible] Declined 2c lb. Raw material is unchanged, and the reduction in price may be attributed to competition.

[illegible] Declined 25c lb. The reduction in price is probably only temporary, as the present cost of importation is higher than the local market values.

# British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 8th, 1915.

### MILITARY PHARMACISTS.

The [illegible] of the various pharmaceutical organisations in Australia in the direction of obtaining some better status for pharmacists engaged in military work has been noticed with interest by members of the craft here. Your contemporary, *The British and Colonial Druggist*, touches upon the question in its survey of the past year. I quote the paragraph in full in order to show that pharmacists at this end are also pressing for reform in the same direction as their colleagues in the Antipodes.

"Apart altogether from the considerable number of men connected with the craft who joined His Majesty's Forces, the war has brought the question of the status of military pharmacists prominently to the front. In every European army save our own the pharmacist is a commissioned officer, and until the British Government realises that the professional services of pharmacists need recognition on the same basis as those of medical men and veterinarians, so long will the pharmaceutical department continue below the maximum of efficiency. Now is the time to agitate for the full admission of pharmacy to the medical service of the country. It is to be hoped that the Pharmaceutical Society will [illegible] a thorough revision of military and naval pharmacy."

### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

[illegible] should be carefully noted by Australians should a National Health Insurance Scheme materialise in the Commonwealth. One is that there must be no discounting of accounts and the other is that any actuarial calculations or prices based on lodge work is too low. Experience has shown that the demands of the worker who is compulsorily insured are much greater than under the club system. As for the discounting, it is a shameful thing that pharmacists have had to submit to this. Many have actually made a loss on their insurance dispensing. No discounting of accounts should be a leading plank in the pharmaceutical insurance platform in Australia. Happy relationships between the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Committees have overcome many points of variance between the two bodies and the closer connection of prescriber with dispenser have led to a better understanding all round.

### ASPIRIN TRADE MARK.

The Aspirin trade mark, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, is, according to the pharmaceutical journals, about to be dealt with. The German trade mark registered by F. Bayer and Co. is to be suspended. Consideration is now being given to the same mark, which is registered in the name of Bayer Co. Ltd., London. This company's "Aspirin" trade-mark has not been cancelled, and until a decision is arrived at in respect to it, the word cannot be regarded as public property. The avoidance of the German firm's mark is a *general* one, and is not confined to the applicant who obtained the suspension.

### INACCURATE DISPENSING.

At Folkestone on December 11, Frank Pilcher, chemist and druggist, of 4 Harbour-street, Folkestone, was summoned for a breach of the Act in connection with the dispensing of a prescription. The Town Clerk stated that a prescription was taken to defendant's shop, and the medicine on being analysed was found not to be in accordance with the prescription. There were 3 drms. of magnesium sulphate prescribed, and upon analysis it was found that there were only 2.6 drms. The quantity of ferrous sulphate prescribed was 15 grs., but the medicine contained 2.4 grs., 12 grs. of quinine sulphate were prescribed, but there were only 6.7 grs. present; and instead of 3 drms. of sulphuric acid, there were only 1.7 drms. Defendant pleaded guilty. He pointed out that magnesium sulphate or epsom salts was affected by atmospheric conditions and would absorb moisture. He could not understand how the difference had arisen; it might have been that the salts were not properly dissolved. As to the excessive quantity of iron, that kept under certain atmospheric conditions would lose its moisture, and that was the cause for the excess. He urged that the offence was a technical one, and would be met by a small penalty. The Bench imposed a penalty of 10s., and £1 2s. costs.

### BELGIAN PHARMACISTS' FUND.

At the time of writing this fund has amounted to £2000. This includes the joint subscriptions of doctors and pharmacists. The fund is being jointly administered by a committee with representatives from both professions. So far the response from British pharmacists has not been large, but as the claims of their Belgian brethren become better known, further contributions are bound to come in. The Pharmaceutical Society has done a good deal in the way of finding employment for those who have come to England as refugees. It is mostly on behalf of those who are still stranded in Belgium that the fund is being raised. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is honorary secretary of the Relief Committee co-jointly with Dr. Squire Sprigge. The Pharmaceutical Society has thrown its school open to any Belgian student who desires to continue his studies.

### UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

A case of great importance to pharmacists was heard recently at the Leicester County Court before his Honour Judge Cann. Messrs. Wands Ltd., chemists, Haymarket, Leicester, were sued for £50 damages by Mrs. Scampton, widow, Aubrey House, Victoria Park-road, Leicester, for alleged negligence on the part of the defendants in the sale of nitric acid.

The particulars of the alleged negligence were as follows:—(a) The defendants' servants sold the plaintiff a bottle of nitric acid which they corked with a defective cork, (b) The cork being a defective one was not fit for the purpose for which it was used. (c) The cork was driven into the bottle level with the top of the bottle by the defendants' servants. (d) The defendants' servants should have corked the said bottle with a glass stopper. (e) By reason of the acts of negligence aforesaid, or some or all of them, the plaintiff was unable to draw the cork out of the bottle, and in her attempt to remove it, it was forced into the bottle. Part of the contents flew out and severely burned the plaintiff's face and head and also caused her to suffer from shock.

The defendants were defended by the solicitors of the Chemists' Defence Association. According to the evidence the nitric acid was sold in a ½ oz. green poison vial labelled "Aqua Fortis. Poison." The cork was rammed in nearly level with the top of the bottle. If 6d. or 1s. worth had been asked for probably a glass stoppered bottle would have been used, but as the plaintiff only asked for 2d. worth an ordinary cork was used. Plaintiff had been cautioned that the acid was dangerous, and should not be allowed to get on to the skin. Evidence was given that it was the trade practice to use corks for small quantities of nitric acid. There was no statute which said corks must not be used. Even when a bottle was properly corked the upper portion sometimes snapped off unless it was extracted straight. Defendant's solicitors urged that the case was a "try on." There was no evidence of negligence. Even if a glass stopper had been used there was still a possibility of accident.

From the traders' point of view, the verdict of the jury was of much importance, as the principle involved applied to traders of many sorts. For example, a gunsmith might sell a flask of powder tied over with parchment paper and dipped in sealing-wax. A purchaser, in opening it, might apply a lighted match to melt the wax, and he would leave the jury to imagine the rest, but it did not follow that, because the gunsmith had not fitted the flask with a screw-metal top, he was to blame for the explosion. The fault lay with the improper method of opening, and the responsibility rested on the opener. It was a well-known principle in law that judge and jury must endeavour to find the nearest or proximate cause of an accident in assessing responsibility, because if remote causes were to be taken into account, it would be as reasonable to blame the bootmaker who made the boot which caused Mrs. Scampton's corn as to blame Messrs. Wands. He asked the jury to say that the cause was carelessness or want of thought on Mrs. Scampton's part.

The jury, after a few minutes retirement, found that there was no negligence on plaintiff's part and the case was dismissed, with costs.

### COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS IN THE PRELIMINARY.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has decided to accept a certificate in commerce as an optional subject in the Preliminary Examination. This shows a still further broadening of the avenue which the prospective apprentice is required to traverse in the preliminary stages of his career. The change is undoubtedly a good one, and probably in future many more apprentices will take up commercial subjects as part of their preliminary examination.

### SHORTAGE OF LIQUID PARAFFIN.

At a recent evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. C. A. Hill pointed out that it was evident at the outset of the war that one of the things that would rapidly become scarce was liquid medicinal paraffin. The particular variety of petroleum for this purpose had been drawn exclusively from Baku in Russia, and was refined in Hamburg. Not only was the refining business stopped because of the war with Germany, but Russia prohibited the exportation of crude petroleum. One of the first recommendations which the Drugs Advisory Committee made was that the Government should endeavour to obtain from the Russian Government a supply of petroleum, when it might be arranged to refine it somewhere in this country. Up to the present that suggestion had not materialised, but they had not given up hope. In the meantime, there was no substitute; Pennsylvania petroleum did not yield the same, and had not the physical properties of medicinal liquid paraffin, such as had hitherto been obtained from Russia. Moreover, it was not certain that Pennsylvania petroleum and Caucasian petroleum consisted of the same chemical bodies. The chemistry of these bodies was very complicated, and even Burwood and Redwood's two volumes did not exhaust the subject. That day he had determined the iodine absorption values of the purest sample of American petroleum he had met

MEDICAL COUNCIL AND PROPRIETARY REMEDIES.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom has approved of the recommendations made by the Unqualified Practice Prevention Committee with regard to the report of the Select Committee on Proprietary Medicines. These recommendations are as follows:—

That the General Council should convey to the Lord President of the Privy Council an expression of its complete approval of the recommendations of the Select Committee.

That the General Council represent to the Government through the Lord President, the necessity for the immediate creation of a Ministry of Public Health, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Select Committee.

SERIOUS POISONING CASE.

As the result of a mistake made at the Bethnal Green Hospital, a serious number of fatalities has just occurred, no fewer than six patients having died. The evidence at the inquest revealed the fact that the dispensing arrangements at the hospital were of a most casual description, and that no dispenser of any kind was employed. The mistake was made by one of the resident doctors, who added to draughts for all these patients out of the wrong bottle. Instead of being, as it should be, a dilute solution of strychnine, Nurse had used the pure drug, so that each patient got eight times the intended dose. It may be borne in mind that the medical staff of the hospital is reduced to one-half, as some of the members have gone to the war, but it is obvious that such a mistake is to someone for the inadequacy of the dispensing arrangements. One would expect that, as a consequence of this appalling mistake, every hospital in the country would immediately insist on the employment of a fully qualified dispenser. Unfortunately, however, the lesson taught in doctors of this kind are soon forgotten.

SHOP HOURS.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony has been taking a referendum of [illegible] on the question of the proposed reduction in shop hours. As a result the following recommendations have been decided upon for submission to the Administration:—That no shop should be open later than 7 p.m. on [illegible] o'clock p.m. on one day a week, and [illegible] with the hour's reopening in the evening, [illegible] day a week. On Sundays and public holidays [illegible] shall be open only for one hour in the morning and one in the evening. The [illegible] and half holidays shall be regulated [illegible]. Notwithstanding these rules, medicines and medical appliances shall be allowed to be sold at any time, provided there is reasonable ground for believing them to be required in case of sickness.

SCOTTISH POISONING STATISTICS.

Suicides by poison in Scotland appear to be remarkably few, when viewed from a population [illegible]. The 1912 figures, which have just made a belated appearance, show that during 1912 eighty-seven fatal cases of poisoning occurred, and of these number only 33 related to suicidal poisoning. Opium headed the list with eleven cases.

# Reviews.

## The Spatula Soda Guide.

The fourth edition of the Spatula Soda Water Guide, which has just been published, is practically a new book. It has been almost entirely rewritten, and made to conform to the advance in the science of compounding and the art of serving modern fountain drinks. The entire field is covered in a most thorough manner. The first chapter is addressed to the beginners, and this is followed by other chapters, on buying apparatus, on the making of syrups, carbonating water, mixing drinks, etc. Each subject is treated comprehensively, and in great detail. For instance, under sundries there are 287 formulas, under fancy drinks 230 formulas, and under ice cream dressings 72 formulas. The same generosity in giving working up-to-date recipes appears under all the various headings.

The book, however, is much more than a formulary, as everything connected with the management of the fountain is discussed, even to the choice of marble and silver. The manufacture of ice cream has a long chapter devoted to it, and the management luncheonette is given many pages, even to the publishing of simple, profitable menus and a diagram of a model floor lay-out.

The book contains 160 double column pages, 10 x 8, is illustrated by many engravings, and bound in a flexible ornamental cover. It is published by the Spatula Publishing Co., Boston, and is priced at $2.00, postpaid.

## Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914.

Compiled by H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., Barrister-at-Law. 8th edition. 14 x 23½; 169 pages. Price [illegible]. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 8 Hen-

rietta-street, London.) This handy little pocket compendium is always a useful companion to the pharmacopoeia. The author, in referring to the new B.P., states that on the whole it is a great advance upon its predecessors, in that more pains are taken to ensure the purity and strength of medicines, chemical and analytical processes being given in much greater detail than formerly. The synopsis is intended primarily for the use of students, and as a pocket reminder for medical men and pharmacists. Deletions, additions, changes in strength and nomenclature, abbreviations, alcoholic solutions, names, symbols, and atomic weights of the elementary bodies, and other useful matters occupy the preliminary pages. The main portion of the book deals with the articles included in the Pharmacopoeia. This portion of the work is set out in tabular form. The name of the article is given, then the characters, Imperial dose, metric dose, and remarks. Scheduled poisons are indicated in the table by means of numbers in the margin. The brochure concludes with a table of tests for chemicals and a synopsis of the Poison Laws of Great Britain and Ireland. Every student should possess a copy of Mr. Wippell Gadd's Synopsis. The author's experience as a former lecturer on Pharmacy at the University College, Exeter, enables him to know precisely what the pharmaceutical student requires. Practising pharmacists will also derive much useful information from the book.

# Abstracts.

### Activity of Antitoxins.

When kept under proper conditions, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins do not lose their activity upon long storage, but they do undergo some change which reduces the anaphylactic shock. Serums which have been kept ten years were found to produce no appreciable reaction after injection, though active in producing immunity. This suggests that the older serums are safer than fresh.—*Merck's Report.*

### A Case of Chlorodyne Habit.

By S. J. Richards, M.B., M.S. (Syd.).

*Reported in the Australian Medical Journal.*

The following case appears to me to be worthy of record on account of the extremely large quantities of narcotic poison taken by the patient.

The husband of the patient learned through her sister that his wife was a chlorodyne drinker. She had employed her two little boys to purchase the drug, chiefly at general stores; and, unfortunately, they had been loyal to her in keeping the secret from their father. The habit had been going on, as she admitted to me, for about two years, and she carefully made away with the empty bottles "for a long time." Under treatment, she recovered after a severe period of weakness and insomnia. It appears that the garden surrounding the patient's house was in a weedy condition, and covered about a quarter of an acre. I had the garden searched for empty bottles, and this is the collection they showed me next day:—

100 18 fluid drachm bottles, costing 4/6 each.
132 8 fluid drachm bottles, costing 2/9 each.
708 3 fluid drachm bottles, costing 1/3 each.

All these bottles had wrappers unstained by the weather, evidently recently used. These bottles alone account for 622½ fluid ounces, and a sum of £84 15s. The patient told me that for a considerable time she had taken a large bottle every day, and sometimes two. The husband noticed that his wife was not in good health, and had several times suggested calling me in. This she objected to do, though I attended her for a confinement during this year, when I must admit I did not suspect her of morphinism.

### Filling Capsules—A Suggestion.

Franklin M. Apple, Phar. D.

Anyone who has been called upon to fill into capsules dry powders realises the difficulty that one experiences when endeavouring to place large amounts of bulky medicines, such as Cinchonidia Salicylate, in a small-sized capsule, and this can readily be demonstrated by the trouble one encounters when ten grains of this chemical is directed to be dispensed in the smallest-sized capsule possible to contain it.

The commonplace method of filling capsules with medicines in a dry state consists of forcing the powder into the two ends of the empty capsule by repeated plunging of the halves of the capsule into the powder, and then trying to force the two portions together, which ofttimes results in the ends of the capsule being crushed in, due to the condition of the powder therein contained.

By proceeding as has been customary to fill the two ends of the capsule, and placing them together with gentle twisting thereof, so that the two ends overlap somewhat, we are ready to utilise the suggestion here offered as follows:—Place the capsule between the thumb and forefinger of one hand, the ends of the capsule being the portions of the same in contact with one's body, then proceed to rotate the capsule with the forefinger and thumb of the other hand, pressing upon the body of the capsule to as great an extent as is allowable, whilst rotating it, which results in the powder being forced into the remotest portions of the capsule's ends, displacing the air that had been confined therein by the previous method of forcing the powder into the confined space, thereby fortifying the film of gelatine that constitutes the ends of the finished capsule, so that greater pressure can be placed thereon from outside without danger of crushing in the end.

Assuredly, as the space occupied by the undesired air is now filled with powder, more of the latter can be placed therein, or the space occupied by the former amount of medicine will be less than it was before the capsule was subjected to the proposed treatment.

It is really surprising how much one can reduce the bulk of a powder when resorting to this method of filling capsules therewith in a dry state.—*Jour. Amer. Phar. Assoc.*

The Australasian

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# Editorial.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Although the war has for the time placed in the back ground the question of National Health Insurance in Australia, the replies of the Federal Committee of the British Medical Association to the questions asked by the Federal Statistician, are of considerable interest to pharmacists. Upon the attitude of the medical profession depends, to a great measure, whether any scheme at all can be put into successful operation and it is certain that before any system is placed on the Statute Book the British Medical Association must inevitably exert a powerful influence in determining its incidence and scope.

It will be remembered that in February, 1914, representative pharmacists from all the States met in Sydney and conferred with the Federal Committee of the B.M.A., regarding the questions submitted by Mr. Knibbs. At that Conference a general agreement was arrived at concerning the principles underlying the operation of any possible Health Insurance scheme in Australia. The replies, which have now been adopted by the Federal Committee (and which are published elsewhere in this issue), show that general unanimity exists between doctors and pharmacists on a number of points, including the limitations to be imposed under any Commonwealth scheme, and the methods of administration to be employed in carrying such scheme into effect.

Comparing the replies furnished by the medical profession and the pharmacists, it is found that, although the reasons differ, both bodies arrive at the conclusion that the British system is impracticable in the Commonwealth. Furthermore, it is agreed that existing methods of health insurance may be so modified that no general scheme of Social Insurance is necessary.

Accord is again noticed in the recommendation that to make any Insurance scheme a success the Friendly Societies must not have a preponderating administrative control. The medical profession (and we may add the pharmaceutical) is entitled to adequate representation on the executive body appointed to carry out the scheme.

Free choice of doctor (and chemist) by every insured person is a principle which finds favour with both doctor and pharmacists.

Again, on the basis of payment, opinions coincide that this should be "per atten-

dance" for medical men and "by Tariff" for pharmacists. Failing this arrangement the "capitation fee" must be adequate, with due provisions for epidemics and for special districts and conditions.

Dealing with the income limit the committee recommends £2 per week for single persons and £4 per week for those with dependants.

The most important recommendation, from the pharmacists' standpoint, refers to the method of contracting with pharmacists. At the Sydney conference the various pharmaceutical delegates presented cogent reasons why they preferred separate contracting agreements with the State direct, and it is satisfactory to note that the Committee has endorsed this principle, with the exception of cases where there is no chemist available.

The replies of the Federal Committee give evidence of careful thought and consideration, and should have due weight with the Government, should it at any time decide to proceed with a Commonwealth scheme of Social Insurance. In that event, should it be thought desirable to take joint action, the wisdom of holding the conference in Sydney last year between the two bodies will become more obvious. In the meantime it is a matter of no small importance to know that on the principles underlying any scheme of National Insurance, medical practitioners and pharmacists are in general accord.

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### ILLEGIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS.

The British Medical Journal of January 9th referring to a recent meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association at which some difference of opinion was expressed as to a statement made by Mr. F. W. Gamble that no prescription should be really illegible to a trained pharmacists says :

"Perhaps not ; but Mr. Gamble will surely not deny that some prescriptions are


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Possible to pharmacists, just as some addresses are legible to the trained officials at the post office, and as many signatures baffle all endeavours to decipher them. This would seem to be especially the case in France, where *signature illisible* is a familiar appendix to copies of official documents reproduced in the papers. A trained pharmacist" has this advantage over ordinary people that his professional knowledge will often enable him to guess at the meaning of hieroglyphs which convey nothing to other people. Moreover, he is often familiar with the scrawls in which doctors whose prescriptions he is in the habit of dispensing indicate the remedies they wish to administer. In other cases the scientific use of the imagination of the pharmacist may perhaps lead to a correct solution of a problem which at first sight looks hopeless; and it is at any rate conceivable that sometimes he may be driven to interpret the mysterious script in the light of what he thinks the doctor ought to mean. Our contemporary gives an example of a prescription by a panel doctor which might pass for an order of the great Napoleon written on the battlefield in his later days. It is described as a 'futurist prescription'; to us it looks like a magic formula in a strange Oriental tongue. The pharmacist, perhaps correctly, at any rate prudently, dispensed a mixture containing a moderate dose of magnesium sulphate. The interpretation was at anyrate appropriate to the season. But we would respectfully suggest to doctors, whether on the panel or not, that they should take the trouble to write, if not beautifully, at least legibly enough not to put too great a tax on the ingenuity of those who have to give material form to their therapeutic devices. The popular theory that illegible handwriting is a mark of genius is dangerous if applied in medical practice, and it is a fact that serious and even fatal accidents have been caused by the careless writing of symbols or the misreading of the prescription of an active drug."

# National Insurance.

## Report of B.M.A. Federal Committee.

The annual session of the Federal Committee of the British Medical Association in Australia was held on February 1 and 2, 1915, at the Medical Society Hall, East Melbourne, Dr. W. T. Hayward (Norwood) in the chair.

(1) *Election of Officers for* 1915.—Dr. W. T. Hayward was elected Chairman; Dr. G. A. Syme was elected Vice-Chairman, and Dr. G. H. Abbott Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The members of the Committee are as follows:—

New South Wales: Dr. G. H. Abbott (Sydney), Dr. David Thomas (Manly).

Victoria: Dr. G. A. Syme (Melbourne), Dr. R. H. J. Fetherston (Melbourne).

South Australia: Dr. F. S. Hone (Semaphore), Dr. W. T. Hayward (Norwood).

Queensland: Dr. W. N. Robertson (Brisbane), Dr. W. W. R. Love (Brisbane).

Tasmania: Dr. E. Brooks (Hobart), Dr. G. H. Hogg (Launceston).

Western Australia: Dr. W. T. Hayward (Norwood).

During his absence on active service, Dr. Syme has appointed Dr. Ramsay Webb (Melbourne) to act as his delegate.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Referring to the request of the Federal Statistician for information relative to National Insurance the Committee reported that the various branches had been circularised on the question. The replies received had been analysed and collated in a special report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The Association consists of 2500 members. The committee is acquainted with the British system of National Health Insurance so far as medical benefits are concerned. Before, however, commenting on the British scheme, the committee states that it is necessary to point out essential differences between the methods in Great Britain and in Australia for providing medical benefit. In Great Britain, the medical benefit conferred by Friendly Societies was only on the member and not on his dependents; in Australia, the dependents are included. The National Insurance Act provides only for the insured member.

### BRITISH SYSTEM IMPRACTICABLE IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia, a scheme of Social Insurance would have to provide not only for the dependents of those now eligible for Friendly Societies, but also for those now ineligible and their dependents, viz., those over 45 and those in bad health, and further for those who, for various reasons, do not join Friendly Societies, and for those who rely entirely on charities for medical benefits. In Great Britain, again, a large number of the very poor receive medical benefits through the Poor Law authorities; in Australia

no poor law system exists to any extent. Essential differences would add greatly to the difficulties of administering a scheme of Insurance in Australia, and as the Insurance Act in Great Britain was found so difficult to administer, and already has had to be amended, it is possible that a similar Act in Australia would be impracticable.

MEDICAL PROFESSIONS TO ADMINISTER.

The most efficient and satisfactory method of dealing with medical benefits under a scheme of National Insurance in Australia would be to hand over the administration of medical benefits to the medical profession. Failing such arrangement, the medical profession should be adequately represented in any scheme, and provision should be made for adequate medical supervision and stringent regulations framed to prevent the exploiting of the medical profession by medical aid or other societies. A limit should be placed on the number of insured persons which any medical man can have on his list, and the insured should have free choice of doctor and the doctor the right to refuse any patient.

The Committee is indirectly acquainted with the German system, but is unable to make any useful comments.

INCLUSION OF MEDICAL BENEFITS.

As to whether medical benefits should be included in the Australian scheme, the Committee is of opinion that, as an abstract question, it is desirable that every member of the community should be in a position to receive medical attendance, but that the arrangements at present in existence in the Commonwealth could be so modified as to make it unnecessary for the provision of such benefits in any scheme of Social Insurance.

BASIS OF PAYMENT.

The Committee considers that, from the medical point of view, the ideal system would be payment per attendance, but if, owing to difficulties in administration, this is impracticable, the Committee would be satisfied with payment per capita, with due provisions for mileage, for epidemics and for special districts and conditions.

The income limit should be £2 per week in case of single persons; £4 per week for those with others dependent on them.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Committee considers that payment should be made for each individual entitled to medical attendance whether male or female, child or adult—not a single payment for family, large or small—because medical attendance has to be given to each individual.

RATE OF REMUNERATION.

The Committee is unable to say what rates should be paid to the medical profession until it knows what is included in "Medical Attendance," and the term is defined.

Special arrangements should be made for sparsely populated districts.

Women require more medical attendance than men; children and old people more than those of middle age; industrial classes more than agricultural classes.

MALINGERING.

Among members of Friendly Societies, there is not much malingering in connection with their own funds, because—

(*i.*) The members are picked lives.

(*ii.*) Of the *esprit de corps* which exists among the members of a lodge.

(*iii.*) Of the supervision exercised by officers of the Lodge over its members.

The amount of malingering in connection with compensation for accidents, not in connection with Friendly Societies' funds, is considerable.

(*i.*) An efficient system of inspection by independent medical referees.

(*ii.*) The total weekly sick benefit to be less than the weekly wage.

STATE TO CONTRACT WITH CHEMIST.

10. (*a*) In some cases in which medical benefits are provided by Friendly Societies, an inclusive amount per member per annum is paid to the medical practitioner, who undertakes to provide medicine as well as medical attendance, making his own financial arrangements with chemists. Please give your opinion on such a scheme as compared with that of separate arrangement by the Society with the doctor and the chemist.

(*b*) Which method would you consider preferable in case of a national scheme of social insurance?

*Ans.*—(*a*) and (*b*): There should be a separate arrangement with the doctor, and with the chemist, except when there is no chemist available.

It was resolved that this report be forwarded to the Federal Statistician.

After dealing with a large amount of other business the Committee adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Sydney at a date to be fixed not earlier than 28th July, 1915.

# A.P.C.

## The Hobart Meeting.

In the ordinary course of events the next meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference would take place at Hobart in January, 1916. There is, however, some doubt as to whether the Science Association will hold its meeting next year. Nothing definite has yet been settled, but from official sources we learn that it is possible the meeting may be postponed a year, unless in the meantime the war ends favourably. Mr. J. H. Maiden, General Secretary of the Science Association, has written that so far as he is aware the meeting will take place as arranged, and states that he has not heard of any suggestion that it should be postponed. According to the resolution passed at the last conference, the next meeting was to

[illegible] and place as the next meeting of the Science Association, so that if the larger body proposes its meeting the conference must automatically follow suit. The General Secretary is in touch with the Science Association, and as soon as a definite decision is arrived at the various State Societies will be immediately notified.

### Concessions in Spirit Duties.

A letter has been addressed to the Honourable the Minister for Customs on behalf of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, referring to the recent deputation from the U.F.S. Dispensaries, which waited on the Minister recently and asked that some concessions might be allowed on the duty on alcohol used for manufacturing medicines, and stating that if any such concessions were made pharmacists would expect to participate in them. It was also pointed out that individual pharmacists did a large amount of lodge dispensing, and that it would be most unfair to grant a concession to dispensaries which chemists did not share in. A reply under date February 3 has been received by the General Secretary of the conference, acknowledging receipt of the communication referred to, and stating that the representations made have been noted for consideration.

### Australian Pharmacists' Belgian Relief Fund.

The following circular letter has been addressed to each of the State Pharmaceutical Societies:—

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the President of the Conference to suggest the organisation of a federal fund for the relief of distressed Belgian pharmacists.

You have already been invited to establish a fund in your State, and it is unnecessary for me to reiterate the reasons which render the appeal desirable.

Steps have been taken—or will shortly be taken—in each State to invite contributions from pharmacists. The President has been asked to endeavour to make the fund a federal one, to be organised by the Pharmaceutical Societies of each State.

If your Society approves of the proposal, and a fund is open in your State, it is suggested that you should take charge of local contributions in the meantime, and that, at a later date to be arranged, the amount received be remitted to the Hon. Treasurer of the Conference, Mr. George Watkins (Messrs. Watkins and Mackay), Queen-street, Brisbane.

Commending the matter to your Society,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. BUTCHERS,
General Secretary.

Melbourne, 12th February, 1915.

# Dental.

### Dental Board of Victoria.

Ordinary monthly meeting Friday evening, the 5th inst. [illegible]rs, 1915, at eight o'clock at the [illegible] of the Board, 154 Collins-street, Melbourne. Mr. V. L. Elvins, acting President of the Board, occupied the chair. Also present Mr. Hall, Dr. Nicholls, Dr. Philpots.

Minutes of two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

*Infringement of the Law.*—A case of infringement of the law having been brought under the notice of the Board, the Registrar was instructed to issue a prosecution.

*Annual Election.*—The date of the annual election was fixed for the 27th of February, 1915. Mr. F. A. Down was re-appointed returning officer.

*Supplementary Examinations.*—Arrangements were made for holding the Supplementary Examinations for the L.D.S. Diploma in the month of February.

*Applications for Registration.*—Two applications for registration as dentists were received, viz.: from F. A. Aird, L.D.S., B.D.Sc.; C. Pinnes, L.D.S., B.D.Sc. The applications were approved.

*Army Dental Service.*—The Registrar of the Dental Board of N.S.W. (Mr. Horace Taylor, J.P.) forwarded the following resolution, which had been unanimously carried by the Board.

"That the Dental Board of New South Wales, representing as it does the Profession of Dentistry in this State, begs to protest against the restrictions placed upon the profession by the Defence Regulations re the appointment of dentists to the A.A.M. Service Corps Reserves."

It was resolved to inform the Dental Board of New South Wales that the Dental Board of Victoria is in hearty co-operation with it in respect to the regulation referred to, and is prepared to take joint action with it in respect thereto.

### Illegal Tooth Drawing.

At the Castlemaine Court of Petty Sessions on February 16th, Mr. E. Joske, solicitor, and registrar of the Victorian Dental Board, proceeded against G. J. Berwick for acting as a dentist, not being registered. The case was proved, the defence being that accused, who had served his time with Mr. M. Tough, thought he had a right to extract teeth during Mr. Tough's absence. He was fined 20/-, with £7 7/ cost. A second case against Mr. Tough for allowing Berwick to draw teeth during his absence was withdrawn.

### New Insolvent.

Louis Reginald Heymanson, of Balston-street, East St. Kilda, dentist. Causes: Falling off of business and excessive rental. Debts, £36 17s.; assets, £12 15s. 6d.; deficiency, £24 1s. 6d. Mr. L. A. Cleveland, assignee.

# Victoria.

## Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on February 10.

Present—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

*Returning Officer's Report.*

Mr. S. Baird, returning officer, reported that the retiring members, Messrs. A. R. Bailey and W. M. Jewkes, had been re-elected members of the Board for the ensuing three years. The report was received and adopted.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. On the confirmation of the minutes the office-bearers for the year vacated their positions by effluxion of time.

*Election of President.*

Mr. Buckhurst proposed the re-election of Mr. Towl as President of the Board. For the past two years Mr. Towl had carried out his duties in a manner which had greatly contributed to the success of the Board's work. He felt sure they could not do better than again ask Mr. Towl to accept the position.

Mr. Towl said he felt that the office of president should go round. There were other members quite as competent to fill the position as he was.

Mr. Fleay seconded the nomination. The Board, he thought, was unanimous that Mr. Towl should be re-elected. Mr. Sayer supported the nomination, which was put to the meeting by Mr. Buckhurst and carried unanimously.

Mr. Towl thanked the members for their renewed confidence. He trusted that at the close of the present year he would be able to look back upon as pleasant and successful a year of office as the past two years had been.

*Election of Honorary Treasurer.*

Mr. Jewkes proposed the re-election of Mr. Bailey as Honorary Treasurer. In Mr. Bailey's hands he felt sure the finances of the Board would be well looked after. Mr. Sayer seconded the nomination. The President put the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Bailey expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him.

*The Registrar's Work.*

Mr. Fleay said that he thought the present was an appropriate time to acknowledge the satisfactory manner in which the Registrar had carried out his duties. He personally was very much impressed with the amount of work which had to be done in connection with the Board, and it gave him great pleasure to have an opportunity to compliment the Registrar on the able and tactful manner in which the work was carried out. The President said he fully endorsed Mr. Fleay's remarks. No one could be more assiduous in the performance of his work than Mr. Butchers, and as President he was pleased to acknowledge the great assistance the Registrar had been to him in connection with the various matters that had been dealt with during the year. Mr. Butchers thanked the members for their kind expression of opinion. He had always endeavoured to do his utmost to carry out his duties to the satisfaction of the members. To know that those efforts were appreciated meant a lot to him. He trusted that he would always retain the confidence of the Board, and that the coming year would be as productive in good results as the past had been.

*Correspondence.*

Letters outwards, Nos. 25 to 98, were minuted and included the following:—

S. Gregg, storekeeper, Poowong, warning him that unless he desisted from selling poisons the Board would institute proceedings.

W. Smith, Horsham, informing him that it was illegal for him to use bottles with chemists' names blown on the glass, and corks which had a chemist's seal attached to them.

Veterinary Board, forwarding details of two alleged infringements of the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

Health Department, notifying that several articles had been forwarded to the Medical-Legal Analyst (Mr. Price) for examination and report.

C. H. Murray, storekeeper, Bruthen, intimating that the Board could not see its way to renew his poisons license, as a chemist had commenced business in the town.

Lord Mayor of Melbourne, conveying the congratulations of the Board on the honour conferred upon him by His Majesty the King.

Under Secretary, furnishing a report on the proposal to charge all pharmacists in business an annual practising fee.

Chief Secretary, forwarding copies of the revised second schedule to the Poisons Act, 1870, and asking that same might be proclaimed and gazetted.

Chief Secretary, forwarding copies of the annual report of the Board, the audited financial statement and the returning officer's report.

Police Lilydale, relative to the sale of uncoloured strychnine.

Judge Cussen, forwarding copy of Government *Gazette*, containing the Proclamation of the revised Poisons Schedule.

Dr. J. A. O'Brien, the Government visitor to the examination, furnishing details of the nature of the honorary work performed by the members of the Board.

*Letters Inwards.*

Lord Mayor of Melbourne, thanking the Board for its congratulations and good wishes.

A. J. Miller, Hobart, asking if the Tasmanian Junior Publication examination in the compulsory subjects was accepted in lieu of the Victorian Preliminary Examination. Informed that the Board accepted the certificate referred to.

C. H. Murray, storekeeper, Bruthen, thanking the Board for its good offices in arranging with the local chemists to take over his stock of poisons.

R. Hearne, Bathurst, N.S.W., stating that he wished to attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy and asking if his endorsed appren-

informed

Veterinary Board of Victoria ex

Secretary Victoria had brought

Dispensary Board of Queensland ha

the Local Hospital

Victoria doctor asked for the assistance of the Board in securing a suitable chemist to [illegible] Mount, as he did not wish to do his own dispensing. The Secretary said he had made inquiries and had ascertained that there was a [illegible] but a pharmacist opening in the town referred to. Resolved that the doctor be written to and informed of what had been done.

W. Shortland, Sidwell, stating that what the new Victorian Board required before issuing a certificate of identity were £1 for reinstatement in register, annual fee for 1915 and the current year (£1), and 10s. 6d. for the certificate of identity. He failed to see what this had to do with his registration in Victoria, and had therefore decided to apply to be registered on his branch diploma.

Copies of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1915 were received from the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales and South Australia.

*Applications for Registration.*

The following applicants who passed the Final Examination in December, 1914, were registered:—Ilas M. Pleasance, Prahran; Jeremiah O'Donoghue, West Melbourne; Henry F. Ackary, Carlsruhe.

Wm. E. Donaldson, Final Examination, Queensland, was registered subject to the production of the certificate of identity from the Queensland Board.

*Applications' Indentures Registered.*

Ralph E. Streiwick to W. M'Call Say, Bendigo; Muriel I. Archer to Ethel S. Leon, Melbourne; Madge R. Adams to J. H. Lakeland, Kew; Thomas M. Hendry to P. M. Hendry, Traralgon.

*Pharmacists' Licenses Granted.*

Wm. V. Crossee, Graytown; Wm. Henry Blackburn, Mirboo; W. R. Campbell, Lillimur.

*Change of Name from Register.*

Thomas Parker, Georgetown, Queensland, deceased.

*Police Reports.*

The following cases were reported by the police:—Strychnine 3, Lysol 1, Phosphorus 1, Vi. Carbonat 1, Spirits of Salts 1, Hydrate of Potash 1. In one case the strychnine was obtained as required by the Act. Inquiries showed the fact that the strychnine had been supplied by a wholesale house direct to the storekeeper. The Registrar said he had [illegible] and had ascertained that there were now ordering large quantities of strychnine required by the Act. It was a difficult matter to obtain proof of strychnine to the fact that the [illegible] was of small quantities to the [illegible] The firm did not supply customers [illegible] less than 7 lbs. They required [illegible] a wholesale transaction. It was resolved that the firm in question be informed that in the interests of the public all strychnine [illegible] persons other than pharmacists should be labelled, as required by the Poisons Act, and that in the opinion of the Board sales of [illegible] small quantities direct to the consumer must be regarded as retail transactions which come within the provisions of the Poisons Act.

*Appointment of Examiners.*

The following examiners were appointed for the year 1915:—

*Preliminary Examination.*—Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

*Intermediate Examination.*—Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, Messrs. D. Avery, M.Sc., and A. W. Craig, M.A.; Materia Medica, Mr. E. Hall Cole, M.D.; Botany, Rev. J. S. Hart, M.A.

*Final Examination.*—Section I., written work, Mr. A. R. Bailey; Practical Dispensing, Messrs. Buckhurst, Gulliver and Sayer. Section II., oral, Messrs. Heaz, Jewkes and Towl. Section III., Messrs. D. Avery and A. W. Craig.

The arrangements for the March examinations were discussed and agreed upon.

*Recognition of Schools of Pharmacy.*

The Warrnambool Technical School applied for recognition under Section 88 of the Medical Act as a school of pharmacy. A communication was received from the Castlemaine Technical School that there were no pharmacy students attending the classes this year. The Melbourne College of Pharmacy applied for recognition. No applications were received from the Schools of Mines at Ballarat and Bendigo. Mr. Towl said that it was necessary to carefully consider how far the Board was justified in going in regard to the recognition of outside schools. He was not at all satisfied that the students received adequate instruction at some of the country schools. Many of them found it necessary to do the lectures over again at the College of Pharmacy before they could pass the examination. Mr. Buckhurst moved that the Board recognise the College of Pharmacy lectures for 1915, that the application of the Warrnambool Technical School be deferred pending further inquiries, that the Castlemaine Technical School be omitted from the list, and that the Schools of Mines, Ballarat and Bendigo, be notified that no application for recognition for the current year had yet been made. Mr. Gulliver seconded the motion, which was carried.

*Dispenser at the Police Hospital.*

The Registrar said that he had had a conversation with the Under Secretary and Superintendent Nolan in reference to the appointment of a qualified pharmacist as dispenser at the police hospital. For years past an unregistered chemist had acted as dispenser. Supt. Nolan had intimated him that now that a vacancy had occurred he would invite applications for the position from registered pharmacists only.

*Audited Financial Statement.*

The auditors returned the annual financial statement for the year 1914, with their certificate as to its correctness. Auditors' report received and adopted.

*New Poisons Schedule.*

The Chief Secretary forwarded two signed copies of the Proclamation of the Governor in Council dated January 27, 1915, bringing into force the revised Schedule of Poisons previously recommended by the Board. A copy of the *Government Gazette* of February 3 containing the proclamation was laid on the table.

*Complaints and Investigations.*

A country pharmacist attended before the Board in reference to certain infringements of the Poisons Act, concerning which evidence had been procured. Mr. Bucklhurst moved that fresh evidence be obtained, as it would be unfair to expect the pharmacist to appear as a witness. Mr. Sayer strongly supported this view, and it was resolved that the inspector visit the town in question and make a fresh purchase.

Registrar reported that in one of the cases authorised last month, it was found that the manufacturer could not be proceeded against owing to the retailer refusing to give evidence. Resolved that under these circumstances the Board had no option but to proceed against the retailer.

In another case it was reported that the solicitor deemed it advisable to obtain further evidence before proceedings could be taken.

A report was received from the inspector regarding a complaint he had investigated at Leongatha. In this case the storekeeper admitted having previously sold poison, but stated that he had discontinued doing so, and a search of the premises failed to reveal the presence of any article which came under the Poisons Act.

In reference to another complaint, it was resolved that the inspector be asked to make inquiries with a view to a prosecution being instituted.

A complaint was made that a doctor in a country town was practically keeping an open chemist's shop. Evidence of his having dispensed prescriptions of outside doctors was submitted. After considering the matter it was resolved to lay the facts before the British Medical Association, and ask them to endeavour to have the matter rectified. The President said that generally speaking the relations between the medical profession and pharmacists in Victoria were of such an amicable nature that it would be a pity to have to undertake a prosecution, more especially if the matter could be adjusted through the B.M.A.

An instance of gross carelessness in dispensing was brought under notice. Resolved that before taking further action the pharmacist in question be asked to appear at the next meeting of the Board.

In another case an allegation was made concerning the supply of certain medicine under false pretences. The President said that this was a matter which must be dealt with. A few unscrupulous pharmacists could do harm to the whole profession. The Registrar was instructed to make further inquiries and report to the next meeting.

A case was reported in which a country chemist left his pharmacy for days at a time in charge of a lad, who had only recently been apprenticed. Mr. Fleay said that he thought the pharmacist referred to should be given an opportunity of explaining the matter. There had evidently been some misunderstanding. A resolution to this effect was carried.

*The New Pharmacopœia.*

The Chief Secretary forwarded the file of papers in reference to the new British Pharmacopoeia. He requested the Board to make arrangements for holding a conference with the medical profession for the purpose of recommending a date to adopt the new Pharmacopoeia in Victoria. The Medical Board had asked to be represented at the conference, and had appointed Dr. Joske as its representative. It was resolved that the conference be held on February 24, at the Board's rooms, and that the British Medical Association be asked, when nominating its representatives, to state whether the proposed arrangements would be convenient to them. The President said that he would see Dr. Anderson, the Acting President of the B.M.A., later in the day in reference to the matter.

*General Business.*

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment, and other routine business dealt with. The Board adjourned at 1.35 p.m.

## Revision of Second Schedule Victorian Poisons Act.

The following proclamation was published in the *Government Gazette* of February 3, 1915:—

Poisons Acts, Victoria.

ARTICLES DEEMED TO BE POISONS.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by the *Poisons Acts Amendment Act* 1914 (5 Geo. V. No. 2525), it is among other things enacted that the several articles mentioned in the Schedule to the principal Act shall be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Acts; and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria the Governor in Council may, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, amend the said Schedule by adding to any part of such Schedule or removing therefrom any article specified in such Proclamation: Now therefore, I, the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, do by this my Proclamation declare that the articles set forth in the Schedule hereunder shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of the said Acts, in the place

of the [illegible] specified in the Second Schedule of the [illegible] Act 1890, No. 1125, and in the [illegible] Preparations made thereunder, viz.:—

Poisons Act

SECOND SCHEDULE

First Part.

*Acetic acid*, glacial and its salts, and all preparations or admixtures thereof.

*Alkaloids.*—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and poisonous glucosides not specifically named in this Schedule, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids and glucosides.

*Arsenic*, and its chemical compounds, and medicinal preparations, containing 0.5 per centum or more of arsenic, or any chemical compound thereof calculated as arsenious oxide ($As_2O_3$).

*Atropine*, and its salts, and their preparations.

*Belladonna* and all preparations or admixtures (except belladonna plasters) containing 0.1 per centum or more of belladonna alkaloids.

*Cantharides*, *cantharidine*, and all poisonous vesicating preparations thereof.

*Chloral hydrate* and solutions and preparations thereof.

*Coca*, *cocaine*, and its salts and derivatives, and any preparation or admixture containing 1 per centum or more of coca alkaloids or their salts or derivatives.

*Corrosive sublimate*.

*Cyanide of potassium*, all poisonous compounds of cyanogen, and preparations or admixtures thereof.

*Emetic tartar*, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 per centum or more of emetic tartar.

*Ergot of rye* and preparations of ergots.

*Heroin* and its salts, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.1 per centum or more of heroin.

*Morphine*, and its salts, and its poisonous derivatives.

*Nux vomica*, *strychnine**, and its salts, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.2 per centum or more of strychnine.

*Opium*, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 per centum or more of morphine.

*Picrotoxin*.

*Prussic acid*, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.1 per centum or more of prussic acid.

*Savin*, and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

*Vermin killers*, if preparations of poisons the preparations of which are within this Part of the Schedule.

Second Part.

*Antimony*, *chloride of*.

*Arsenical* preparations and compounds, not included in Part 1, except paris green and other coloured paints and pigments.

*Barium*, *salts of*.

*Belladonna*, in all preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.1 per centum of belladonna alkaloids, belladonna plasters.

[illegible] mixture of [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] liquid preparations of carbon [illegible] homologues containing more than [illegible] substances.

[illegible] preparations or admixtures [illegible] than 20 per centum of chloro[illegible]form.

[illegible] and its salts and derivatives, and any preparation or admixture containing less than 1 per centum of coca alkaloids or their salts or derivatives.

*Cremate*.

[illegible]

*Ipecacuanha* and its preparations.

*Laburnine*.

*Laburnum*.

*Essential oil of bitter almonds* (unless deprived of its prussic acid).

*Emetic tartar* in all preparations and admixtures containing less than 1 per centum of emetic tartar.

*Heroin*, and its salts, in preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.1 per centum of heroin.

*Laudanum*, *chlorodyne*, and all preparations or admixtures containing less than 1 per centum of morphine.

*Lysol*.

*Mercury*, poisonous salts of; and all preparations or admixtures containing poisonous salts of mercury.

*Nitro-glycerine* (medicinal).

*Nux vomica* and all preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.2 per centum of strychnine.

*Opium*, and all preparations or admixtures thereof, containing less than 1 per centum of morphine.

*Oxalic acid* and poisonous oxalates.

*Paraldehyde*.

*Phosphorous*, and all preparations or admixtures thereof (except matches and red phosphorus).

*Precipitate*, *red*, and all oxides of mercury.

*Precipitate*, white.

*Prussic acid*, in all preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.1 per centum of prussic acid.

*Strophanthus*, and its preparations.

*Veronal*, *proponal*, *medinal*, *tetronal*, *trional*, *dormiol*, *sulphonal*, and all other synthetic hypnotic substances not specifically included in Part 1.

*Vermin killers*, if preparations of poisons, the preparations of which are within this Part of this Schedule.

*Zinc chloride*.

Such other substances or preparations as are added to this Schedule by Proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George V.

(L.S.) V. L. STANLEY.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. MURRAY, Chief Secretary.

God Save the King!

*Recommended that, in colouring strychnine, 20 grains of Armenian bole to 1 oz. of strychnine be used.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council have the honour to present the following report of its proceedings for the year 1914:—

The fifty-seventh annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 25th March, 1914, when the report and statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1913 were received and adopted.

*Retiring Members of Council, and Auditors.*

Messrs. G. W. Francis, C. J. Gabriel, E. H. Leete and J. C. Pickford, who retired by effluxion of time, were duly re-elected without opposition. Messrs. Strangward and Woodward were also re-elected auditors.

*Office-bearers.*

At the meeting of the Council held on April 1st, Mr. A. R. Bailey was re-elected president, Mr. D. A. Cossar, vice-president, Mr. E. G. Owen, honorary treasurer, and Mr. D. Rankin, honorary librarian. The following committees were appointed—Education: Messrs. Francis, Gabriel and Leete. Finance and Business: Messrs. Champion, Imes, Pickford and Taylor. A.P.F.: Messrs. Bailey, Church, Parry, Rankin and Wilson. Journal: Messrs. Bailey, Cossar and Owen. Mr. Samuel Baird was reappointed returning officer.

*The College Staff.*

The College Teaching Staff for 1914 was appointed as follows:—

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.—Director of the Chemical Laboratory and Lecturer in Chemistry to Dental and Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph. C.—Lecturer in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy to Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Lecturer in Botany to Pharmaceutical Students, and in Materia Medica to third year Medical and Veterinary Students of the Melbourne University.

Mr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.—Lecturer in Practical Pharmacy to third year Medical and Veterinary Students of the Melbourne University.

Mr. F. T. Parry, Ph.C.—Demonstrator and Assistant.

Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C.—Lecturer, Tutorial Classes.

*College Lectures.*

The Lectures commenced on the first Monday in February and continued up to the end of November.

The enrolments were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pharmaceutical ... ... ... | 32 |
| Medical ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| Dental ... ... ... ... | 26 |
| Extra Laboratory ... ... ... | 53 |
| Special Pharmacy ... ... ... | 10 |
| Optical ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| First-Aid ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Tutorial Classes ... ... ... | 26 |
| Bacteriology ... ... ... ... | 56 |
| | 297 |

*Intermediate Examinations.*

The examinations for the Certificate of the College were held in March, June and December. Sixty-four candidates presented themselves, and of these 33 passed. The new Syllabus of the examination as revised by the lecturers and the new method of allocating the marks, came into operation on March 1st, 1914, and have been found to work satisfactorily.

*College Class Prizes.*

The following awards were made in December, 1914, by the examiners:—

*Silver Medals.*

CHEMISTRY—Mr. P. J. Graham, 81 per cent.
MATERIA MEDICA—Mr. D. E. Towl, 84 per cent.
BOTANY—Miss E. L. Burton, 86 per cent.

*Bronze Medals.*

CHEMISTRY—Mr. H. H. W. Mann, 72 per cent.
METERIA MEDICA—Miss Lilian B. Andrew, 77
BOTANY—Mr. D. E. Towl, 84 per cent.

*Certificates of Honour.*

CHEMISTRY—Mr. D. E Towl, 70 per cent.
MATERIA MEDICA—Mr. W. L. Johnson, 74 %
BOTANY—Miss Lilian B. Andrew, 77 per cent.

*Lecturers' Prizes.*

CHEMISTRY—Mr. D. E. Towl.
MATERIA MEDICA—Mr. D. E. Towl.
BOTANY—Mr. D. E. Towl.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

The Gold Medal presented by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was not awarded in 1914.

THE PHARMACY PRIZE.

No student having obtained the required percentage of 75 per cent., the President's Pharmacy Prize (Gold Medal) was not awarded.

HERBARIUM PRIZE.

There were no entries for the C. R. Blackett Memorial Prize for the best Herbarium.

*Lecturers' Reports.*

The work of the year is reviewed by the Lecturers in their annual reports, which were published in the "*Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*" for December, 1914.

*Representation on the Faculty of Medicine.*

Dr. Sidney Plowman was nominated as the representative of the College on the Faculty of Medicine for the year 1914, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. F. Hobill Cole.

*Resignation of Dr. Cole.*

After 25 years connection with the College as Lecturer to Medical Students, Dr. F. Hobill Cole tendered his resignation in August, 1914. The resignation was accepted with considerable regret, and a special minute was recorded in the books expressing the appreciation of the Council

of the valuable services rendered to the College by Dr. Cole. At the same meeting Dr. Plowman was appointed to fill the vacancy in the lectureship.

*Optical Class.*

In conjunction with the Victorian Optical Association the second course of lectures on optometry was successfully carried out during the year, Mr. H. H. Baker, I.S.M.C., being the lecturer. The class was attended by eighteen students. At the examination at the end of the course 12 candidates presented themselves, and 10 passed. The gold medal of the Victorian Optical Association was awarded to Mr. S. Latimer.

*Tutorial Classes.*

With a view of providing a special course of evening instruction for students who had attended the regular course of daily lectures, but who had not passed the Intermediate Examination, the Council decided to establish a Tutorial Class, and appointed Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C., lecturer. The fee for the class was fixed at £4 4s. for the full course. During the year two courses were held, at which 26 students attended. Sound practical instruction was given, and those who took advantage of the class spoke highly of the assistance it had been to them in preparing for the Intermediate Examination. Students who have failed to pass this Examination, after attending the College lectures, are strongly recommended to avail themselves of the facilities offered in connection with these classes. The 1915 course begins on Tuesday, February 16th; the class meets on subsequent Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 8.30 p.m.

*Alteration of College Terms.*

With a view of bringing the College terms more into line with the University vacations, it was decided during 1914 to divide the course into three terms. This alteration has been found to be satisfactory and has facilitated the work of the lecturers and the students.

*The College Syllabus.*

A new edition of the Syllabus, for the year 1915, has been printed. Several new features have been added, including a Time Table Schedule and a special series of Hints to Students prior to attending the regular lectures. These Hints, which have been compiled by the various lecturers, are designed to direct apprentices as to a suitable line of study before they enter the College.

*Prize Distribution.*

The annual distribution of prizes to successful students, for the year 1913, took place at the College in May. The Honourable J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C., Minister of Health, presided, and presented the various prizes. Mr. Brown expressed himself as very pleased with the work the College was doing. During the evening Professor Osborne, of the Melbourne University, delivered an interesting illustrated lecture entitled "The Body as an Engine."

*Pharmacy Lane.*

The Melbourne City Council, early in the year, approved of the suggestion that the short street on the north side of the College buildings should be named "Pharmacy Place."

*Equipment of the New Building.*

At the January meeting of the Council, the Education Committee was deputed to consider the requirements in regard to equipping and fitting up the new class rooms and laboratories. In dealing with the matter the Committee was greatly assisted by the Lectorial Board. The Committee submitted a schedule of the necessary expenditure, totalling £650, and recommended that the Government might be asked for some assistance in providing funds for the improvements. A special report on the work of the College was prepared and forwarded to the Honorable The Chief Secretary. Several members of Parliament were interviewed and promised their assistance. The matter had reached a favorable stage when a change took place in the office of Treasurer, owing to the retirement of Mr. Watt. Further efforts were being made when the war broke out and it was then realised that the chances of securing a special grant were somewhat remote. The Hon. the Treasurer (Sir Alexander Peacock), however, being desirous of assisting the College, decided to continue the present grant of £500, and to guarantee a bank overdraft up to £600 for six years. This offer the Council decided to accept, and during the forthcoming year it is hoped to make some progress in carrying out the recommendations of the Committee. Extra equipment having been found necessary in connection with the medical students' class, tenders were invited for the supply of dispensing scales, pill machines, ointment slabs, &c., and orders for British-made goods were given to local firms to the value of about £80. The new Council Chamber was also furnished, and has been used for the meetings during the year. This has enabled the old room to be made available for the students. The comfort of the Lecture Room has been materially added to by the installation of a heating service for use in cold weather. An inspector from the Treasury Department visited the College early in the year, and furnished a comprehensive report to the Government on the work of the institution.

*The College Land.*

An effort was made to secure a special Crown Grant for the land on which the College buildings stand. After some correspondence with the Lands Department had taken place, the Minister (Mr. Lawson), consented to receive a joint deputation from the Council and the Pharmacy Board. The deputation placed the matter before the Minister and received a personal assurance, confirmed subsequently by a written communication, assuring the Council that the tenure of the land was perfectly secure and would not be interfered with, consequently there was no necessity for a special Act of Parliament to be passed to enable a Crown Grant to be issued. The Council, in arranging for the deputation thought it desirable to have this question definitely settled, and desires to express its thanks to the Honorable the Minister of Lands for the sympathetic consideration given to the deputation's request.

*Scholarship Fund.*

Mr. E. H. Leete, a member of the Council, moved at the Annual Meeting that a Scholarship Fund be opened. During the year subscriptions amounting to £6 10s. were received from the following:—Messrs. G. Francis, R. G. Francis, F. Buckhurst, E. H. Leete, D. Shaw, F. T. Parry, and A. Vale. The Council hope that members of the Society, particularly past students of the College, will contribute a small amount each year to the fund.

*Valuation of Stock and Fittings.*

Opportunity was taken during the College vacation to have a special valuation made of the furniture and fixtures. The report showed that these were valued at £582. Fresh stock sheets were made out by the Demonstrator (Mr. Parry). Apparatus, bottles, drugs, chemicals, etc., to the value of £595 were in hand on 31st December, 1914.

*First Aid Class.*

A successful class in First-Aid was held during August and September, under Dr. J. A. Smeal. The class was attended by sixteen students, and was held at the College, under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

*Bacteriology Lectures.*

A special course of winter lectures on Bacteriology, particularly as applied to pharmacy, was undertaken by Dr. R. J. Bull, of the Melbourne University, and attracted a class of 56. These lectures were of a most interesting nature, freely illustrated by lantern slides, and were greatly appreciated by those who attended them.

*The British Pharmacopœia.*

A communication was forwarded to the Hon. the Premier, setting out the views of pharmacists as to their right of representation on the body entrusted with the compilation, revision and publication of the British Pharmacopœia. This communication was transmitted by the Premier to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in turn submitted it to the General Medical Council for report. A reply was subsequently received, stating that without an amendment of the law the suggestion that pharmacists should be incorporated on the Pharmacopœia Committee was, in the opinion of the General Medical Council, impracticable. It was decided not to lose sight of the matter, and should opportunity occur, to again bring the request under notice. Towards the close of the year the Council was advised of the approaching publication of the new edition of the Pharmacopœia. It was decided to co-operate with the Pharmacy Board in reference to recommending a date for the adoption of the new edition in Victoria.

*Inter-State Pharmaceutical Conference.*

An important conference of pharmacists took place in Sydney in February, 1914, when several matters of interest were discussed by pharmacists representing all the Australian States. This was followed by a joint conference with the Federal Committee of the British Medical Association, at which national health insurance and other questions were considered. The Society was represented at the conference by the President and Secretary.

*Shops and Factories Act.*

With the object of securing the elimination of chemists from the fourth schedule of the Shops and Factories Act, careful consideration was given by the Council to drafting a Bill for this purpose. The draft measure was submitted to the annual meeting, and approved of. Subsequently the Chief Inspector of Factories was seen, but he held out no hope of the Bill being introduced during the year, and, under the circumstances, it was deemed advisable to allow the matter to remain in abeyance for a while. The Council took active steps in securing one or two amendments in the Factories Bill which passed in December. Exemption of pharmacists was secured from "the 24 hours off duty" clause, and a provision was obtained extending the early-closing regulations to shires, and allowing metropolitan pharmacists, on petition, to close on Saturday afternoons and re-open in the evening. This privilege had previously only applied to the country districts.

*The A.P.F.*

The Council approved of a joint proposal to advertise the A.P.F. in the "Australian Medical Journal." Owing, however, to some of the States not falling in with the movement, it was abandoned by the New South Wales Society, and nothing in this direction was done. Co-operation with the Queensland Society in the issue of A.P.F. circulars to medical men was effected during the year, and arrangements were made for the joint issue of A.P.F. circulars. Copies of the last edition are now practically exhausted. Consideration will require to be given to the revision and reprinting of the present Formulary, and the Council ask for assistance from pharmacists in this matter. Through the courtesy of Mr. A. J. Haldane a number of A.P.F. formulæ will be included in the new edition of the Melbourne Hospital Pharmacopœia. A copy of the A.P.F. has been given to every medical student passing through the College.

*The Society's Journal.*

*The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, which was purchased by the Society in March, 1913, has continued to progress satisfactorily. The object of the Council has not been directed so much towards making a large profit out of the journal but rather to give with each issue a complete and reliable account of the month's pharmaceutical news. Last year over a hundred extra pages of literary matter were added, and on two occasions the circulation had to be considerably increased. With the December issue, the Journal completed the thirtieth year of its existence under the present title, although it will be within the recollection of some of the older members of the Society that for some years previously the Council published a monthly journal under the title of the "Australian Chemist and Druggist," which journal was absorbed when the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* was established in 1880. The Society has altogether advanced £349/19/10 towards the capital of the Journal. This advance is more than

...reserved as available assets. During 1914 no bad ...debts were made, but a sum has been set aside ...to meet possible losses during the present year. ...The net profit would have been larger but for the ...fact that several advertisers finding it necessary ...to curtail their advertisements owing to the ...difficulty of getting supplies of goods. A considerable saving in printing and postage has been ...made possible by the Society controlling a ...Journal of its own, and it is to the interests of ...members to still further extend the usefulness ...of their own Journal by supplying items of ...news to the Editor, and by assisting in securing announcements in the advertising section. It has been a pleasure to the Council to receive a number of letters, both from subscribers and advertisers, commenting on the improvements in the publication during the year. To those who have contributed towards the Journal's success in any way, the Council tenders its best thanks.

*Sale or Lease of Journal.*

Overtures were made for the purchase of the whole or part of the Journal. After consideration it was decided not to accept the proposal.

*The Tariff.*

In two instances the Council made application to the Interstate Commission regarding the tariff. Mr F. G. Owen, the Hon. Treasurer, gave evidence early in the year against the proposed increase in the duty on corks, and subsequently Messrs. Buckhurst, Fripp and the Secretary appeared before the Commission to ask for the abolition of the duty on medicinal opium. Regarding the proposed increase in the duty on patent pharmaceuticals, a committee of the Council conferred with representatives of the wholesale houses. The committee, after hearing the facts of the case, did not recommend the Council to oppose the higher duties asked for, and it was therefore decided not to appear witnesses to give evidence. Further inquiries were made regarding the possibility of securing concessions in the sport duties in connection with the manufacture of liquors, tinctures, and other pharmaceutical preparations. A detailed report was supplied to the Customs Department on the subject, but after fully considering the matter in all its aspects, it was not thought practicable at present to obtain any concession in this direction. If any opportunity should occur to secure a reduction, the Council will take immediate action.

*The War.*

On the outbreak of the war the Council offered the College to the Defence Department for any purpose which might assist the authorities in connection with the Army Medical service. In an appreciative letter, the Minister of Defence thanked the Council for the offer made. No occasion arose, however, which necessitated the department availing themselves of this offer. A donation of £25 was forwarded on behalf of the Society to the Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund. A number of pharmacists also contributed personally to this and other patriotic funds. Later on a suggested move was made to present a motor ambulance to the Defence Department. The existing organisation, work of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association resulted in a sum of £525 ...being contributed in a few weeks. Towards this ...fund the contributions of the Society's members contributed ...Several members and apprentices volunteered for service abroad, and left Australia with the first and second contingents. To each of these a congratulatory letter was sent, wishing them God-speed and a safe return at the termination of the war.

*Pharmacy Societies Bill.*

Another effort was made during the year to secure extended trading powers for U.F.S. Dispensaries. In conjunction with other pharmaceutical bodies, members of the Council assisted in backing the objectionable clause when it came before Parliament.

*Opium Regulations.*

The President was deputed to confer with the authorities regarding the effect of the Federal Opium Proclamation. Representations on the subject were made to the Customs Department. These are now under consideration.

*Kindred Bodies.*

Excellent relations with pharmaceutical bodies in the other States have continued during the year. The Secretary visited Sydney and Brisbane during the year, and received a cordial welcome from the members of the craft in both States. In all its efforts the Council desires to acknowledge the generous assistance rendered by the Pharmacy Board, the P.D.L., and the Metropolitan Chemists' Association. The work of these bodies in their respective spheres has brought pharmacists together, and has greatly contributed to the welfare of the craft as a whole.

*Members' List.*

Twenty two new members, nine associates, and two apprentice members were elected during 1914. The members' roll now totals 350. There are 67 Life Members on the list, and 25 Associate. Several old and esteemed members died during the year, including the following:—Douglas Atkinson, Kerang; T. S. Hutchings, Stawell; B. S. Dawson, Stawell; R. T. Bellemey, Sydney; R. W. Beddome, Melbourne; W. T. Browne, Dimboola; and H. O. Wilkinson, Glenferrie. There were no resignations of membership.

*The Library.*

A number of additions have been made to the Library. The books are now being classified, and a catalogue of the volumes in current use is being prepared, and will be published in the Journal shortly.

*Donations.*

The Council desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—Oerthing Assay Balance, Mr. F. Buckhurst, President of the P.D.L.; Specimens of Cotton Plant, Mr. Roy J. Wilkinson, Charters Towers, Queensland; Therapeutics, Hygiene and Dietetics (2 vols), Dr. J. W. Springthorpe; Peruvian Bark (Clements Markham), Mr. W. G. Piper; Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis (vols. 7 and 8), Mr. Samuel Baird; thirteen bound volumes of the "Chemist and Druggist" (London), Mr. Walter Markham; Handsome President's Desk for new Council Chambers, Mr. J. C. Pickford; £3 towards furnishing,

the new rooms, contributed by the 1893 College students, through Mr. E. H. Leete.

*Lectorial Board.*

Regular meetings have been held during the year, and considerable assistance has been given to the Council by the lecturers collectively and individually. The members of the staff continue to evince a great interest in the welfare of the College.

*Analyst.*

Several members have availed themselves of the services of the Society's Analyst, Mr. Albert H. Koch, and have forwarded samples for examination and report. Members who take advantage of this privilege are entitled to have analyses made at the rate of 5s. per sample.

*International Pharmaceutical Federation.*

The Society has affiliated with the International Pharmaceutical Federation, the Hague, and receives the published bulletins of this body.

*The Society's Title.*

At the last annual meeting a motion was proposed that the Society revert to its original title, viz., the "Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria." After a general discussion, an amendment was carried postponing the motion for twelve months.

*Mr. Shillinglaw's Allowance.*

The retiring allowance to the late Secretary, Mr. Harry Shillinglaw, has been continued during the year.

*British Science Association.*

An important event took place in August, when the British Association held its annual meeting in Australia. In connection with the Melbourne visit the Council appointed the President and Secretary to represent the Society.

*Hour of Council Meeting.*

In order to have more time to deal with the business of the College and Society, a motion was moved by Mr. Leete, and carried, altering the hour of the monthly meeting of the Council from 11 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

*Benevolent Fund*

The income of this fund was £3/6 4s. 3d. Grants totalling £15 10s. were made during the year in two deserving cases. The capital of the Fund is now £522 8s.

*The Council.*

No changes have taken place in the constitution of the Council. Twelve meetings were held during the year, the attendances being as follows:—Messrs. A. R. Bailey, 12; J. Champion, 6; D. A. Cossar, 9; G. Francis, 8; C. J. Gabriel, 10; C. G. Imes, 9; W. C. Kernot, 10; E. H. Leete, 10; E. G. Owen, 12; J. C. Pickford, 12; D. Rankin (leave of absence granted), 6; H. B. Taylor (absent three meetings on account of ill-health), 8. The retiring members of the Council are:—Messrs. Cossar, Imes, Owen and Taylor.

*Financial.*

Duly audited financial statements are appended hereto. The year closed with an overdraft of £252 18s. 2d. (£248 15s. 4d.) on account of the Society and £95 9s. 4d. (£93 3s. 3d.) on account of the College. The corresponding figures for 1913 are shown in brackets. During the year the Journal books have been placed on a proper double entry basis. The balance to the credit of the Journal Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1914, was £56 7s.

*The Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the 58th annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Tuesday, March 23rd, 1915, at 8.30 p.m., at which the annual report and financial statements for the year will be presented for adoption, and other business, of which due notice has been given, will be transacted.

A. R. BAILEY,
President.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

### Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1914.

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Members' Subscriptions | £269 11 0 | By Balance 31st December, 1913 | £248 15 4 |
| ,, Rent | 10 0 0 | ,, A.P.F. | 0 13 6 |
| ,, Donations Scholarship Fund | 6 10 0 | ,, Salary of Secretary | 50 0 0 |
| ,, Balance | 252 18 2 | ,, Retiring Allowance Mr. Shillinglaw | 25 4 0 |
| | | ,, Wages | 38 0 0 |
| | | ,, Auditors' Fees | 6 6 0 |
| | | ,, Election Expenses | 1 1 0 |
| | | ,, Journal Working Account | 30 0 0 |
| | | ,, Books, Stationery, and Printing | 32 0 0 |
| | | ,, Inter-State Pharmaceutical Conference | 15 0 0 |
| | | ,, Light, Water, Fuel, Rates | 7 5 10 |
| | | ,, General Charges | 6 10 0 |
| | | ,, Stamps, Exchange and Petty Cash | 10 0 0 |
| | | ,, Furniture and Repairs to Buildings | 30 0 0 |
| | | ,, Insurance and Guarantee Premiums | 2 5 0 |
| | | ,, Railway Fares | 2 8 6 |
| | | ,, Australian Patriotic Fund | 25 0 0 |
| | | ,, Science Congress | 2 0 0 |
| | | ,, Interest | 6 10 0 |
| | £538 19 2 | | £538 19 2 |

## Benevolent Fund—Income Account, 31st December, 1914.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Interest Savings Bank | | £4 14 1 | By Donations | | £15 10 0 |
| ,, Deposit Receipts | | 1 14 0 | ,, Transfer to Capital Account | | 20 14 3 |
| | | £36 4 3 | | | £36 4 3 |

## Benevolent Fund—Capital Account, 31st December, 1914.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Savings Bank 31/12/13 | | £1 13 9 | By Savings Bank, 31/12/14 | | £72 |
| Deposit Receipts 31/12/13 | | | ,, Deposit Receipts—Colonial Bank | | 450 0 0 |
| National Bank | £101 0 0 | | | | |
| Colonial Bank | 350 0 0 | | | | |
| | | 451 0 0 | | | |
| Transfer from Income Account | | 20 14 3 | | | |
| | | £522 8 0 | | | £522 8 0 |

## COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

### Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1914.

Dr. Cr.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To College Fees | | £1297 6 0 | By Balance 31st December, 1913 | | £93 3 3 |
| ,, Government Grant | | 400 0 0 | ,, Salaries Teaching Staff | | 1110 5 0 |
| ,, Examination Fees | | 123 18 6 | ,, Secretary's Salary | | 140 0 0 |
| ,, Balance | | 95 9 4 | ,, Wages | | 149 0 0 |
| | | | ,, Retiring Allowance Mr. Shillinglaw | | 25 4 0 |
| | | | ,, Auditors' Fees | | 6 6 0 |
| | | | ,, Election Expenses | | 1 4 0 |
| | | | ,, Examiners' Fees* | | 139 10 0 |
| | | | ,, Building Account | | 42 4 6 |
| | | | ,, Books, Stationery and Printing | | 68 1 6 |
| | | | ,, Light, Water, Fuel, Rates | | 15 10 0 |
| | | | ,, General Charges | | 11 6 2 |
| | | | ,, Stamps, Exchange, and Petty Cash | | 26 11 8 |
| | | | ,, Furniture and Repairs to Building | | 55 8 5 |
| | | | ,, Apparatus, Chemicals, etc. | | 148 5 4 |
| | | | ,, College Prize Distribution | | 14 0 0 |
| | | | ,, Insurance and Guarantee Premiums | | 5 0 0 |
| | | | ,, Advertising | | 3 15 0 |
| | | | ,, Railway Fares | | 2 8 3 |
| | | | ,, St. John's Ambulance Association (Students' Fees) | | 5 4 0 |
| | | | ,, Interest | | 3 10 0 |
| | | £2,016 14 1 | * Including December Examination, 1913. | | £2,016 14 1 |

## AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

### Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1914

| Liabilities. | | | Assets. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sundry Creditors | | £43 13 9 | Cash in Bank and in hands of London Agents | | £17 13 1 |
| Pharmaceutical Society— | | | Sundry Debtors, after providing for bad debts | | 271 18 4 |
| Purchase Account | £100 0 0 | | Commission paid in advance | | 82 9 2 |
| Working Account | 249 10 10 | | Goodwill, at cost | | 100 0 0 |
| | 349 10 10 | | | | |
| Profit and Loss Account— | | | | | |
| Balance from 31st December 1913 | 3 0 2 | | | | |
| Profit for 12 months | 53 6 10 | | | | |
| | 56 7 0 | | | | |
| | £450 0 7 | | | | £450 0 7 |

### Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1914.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Printing, Stationery, Editorial, Commission, Postages, General Expenses, and provision for bad debts | | £712 4 4 | By Advertisements, Sales, Subscriptions, &c. | | £737 11 2 |
| Net profit | | 25 6 10 | | | |
| | | £737 11 2 | | | £737 11 2 |

Audited and found correct

THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A. } AUDITORS.
W. O. STRANGWARD, I.I.A.V. }

EDWD. G. OWEN, Hon. Treasurer.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on February 3rd. Present: Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Champion, Francis, Gabriel, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford, and Taylor. Apology from Mr. Imes. The Vice-President, Mr. D. A. Cossar, occupied the chair.

*Correspondence.*

To the Under-Treasurer, accepting, with thanks, the offer to guarantee the Society's overdraft at the bank for a period of six years.

From the Government Statist, asking that the article in the Victorian Year Book on the College of Pharmacy might be revised and brought up to the latest possible date.

Mr. F. T. Parry, expressing his appreciation of the bonus granted to him by the Council.

Messrs. A. W. Craig and Sidney Plowman thanking the Council for re-appointment as lecturers.

St. John's Ambulance Association, expressing thanks at the kindness of the Society in allowing the use of a room at the College for the recent class in First Aid.

Mr. David Lerew, Hamilton, stating that he was greatly pleased with the advances the Society and the College were making. As one of the oldest pharmacists in the State he thought the members of the Council might be pleased to know that the work they were doing was being watched with appreciative interest.

A complaint was made by one of the students that a mistake had been made in awarding the Certificate of Honor in Materia Medica. The matter was referred to the lecturer, who furnished a report on the subject. It was resolved that the lecturer's report be accepted as satisfactory.

Several members wrote expressing their congratulations to the Society in reference to the issue of A.P.F. circulars to doctors.

Mr. C. V. Browne, Dimboola, wrote asking whether the Factories Act affected him in any way. Did he have to apply to be put under it? The information asked for was supplied.

Dr. Sidney Plowman wrote forwarding two letters which had been sent to him by the Hon. A. Downward, M.L.A., in reference to the Government grant to the College.

A country pharmacist wrote asking for information in reference to the increase in the rates for lodge dispensing, as he was having a conference with the local lodges. In accordance with his desire, certain information was forwarded which it was thought would be of service.

A member wrote asking whether he could sell perfumery, fancy goods, etc., after 6 p.m. To be informed that there was no hard and fast rule on this question, but that any articles which were generally looked upon as chemists' lines might be sold after six p.m. Fancy goods did not come under this category. It was wiser to err on the side of caution. Each case would have to be dealt with on its own particular merits.

Mr. T. E. Turner wrote asking for permission to commence his Materia Medica Lecture on Mondays, at 9.30, instead of 10 a.m. Resolved that if the change was suitable to the students, the Council had no objection to the lecture commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Frank Newman, Balaclava, wrote resigning his membership. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to Mr. Newman asking him to re-consider his determination to resign.

Mr. A. S. Lock, Melbourne, having been a continuous subscribing member for over twenty-five years, was, in accordance with his request, placed on the Life Members' List.

*Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.*

A letter was received from the editor of the "Chemist and Druggist," suggesting the organisation of an appeal on behalf of the Belgian pharmacists. The letter referred to an article on the subject in the February issue. Mr. Owen said that until the paper was published it was impossible to know what the nature of the article was. He thought that the matter might be postponed until the next meeting. In the meantime, a notification could be made in the journal that the Society was willing to take charge of any subscriptions which might be forwarded, and transmit them to the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund in London.

Mr. Leete said that he intended to bring the matter up before the letter from the "Chemist and Druggist" was received. There was no doubt that their Belgian colleagues were suffering great distress, and he thought Australian pharmacists should do what they could to assist them. It was resolved that any subscriptions received be acknowledged in the Journal, and that the matter be further considered at the next meeting.

*Election of New Members.*

The following new members were balloted for and elected: — Full Members—L. R. D. Stahle, Carlton; W. C. Sharland Stawell; H. A. Emonson, Bendigo. Associate Member—W. B. Perry, Omeo.

Mr. Pickford drew attention to the fact that three of the members were from country districts. He was very glad to see that pharmacists in the country were taking an interest in the Society.

*Opening of the College Session.*

It was reported that the lectures for the year 1915 commenced on February 2nd. Owing to the war, the class this year was not as large as usual.

*Final Pharmacy Class.*

Mr. T. E. Turner wrote stating that his medical adviser had advised him to give up some of his work, and he was reluctantly compelled to resign his position as lecturer to the Final Pharmacy Class. It was resolved that the resignation be accepted with regret. The Secretary said that several of the students had approached him and asked that the class might be held in the evenings. It was therefore decided to hold the class on Wednesday evenings, commencing on February 17th. Mr. B. L. Stanton was appointed instructor to the class. Several students had notified their intention of attending.

*Annual Report and Financial Statements*

A draft of the annual report for the year 1914 was laid on the table, and after consideration was adopted and ordered to be circulated to the members. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr Owen) reported that since the last meeting the auditors had attended and had given their certificates as to the correctness of the various financial statements, copies of which had been sent to each member of the Council. He thought that the finances were now on a good basis. Proper allocations as between the Society and the College were now being made. He moved that the financial statements as received from the auditors be received and adopted. Mr Leete seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr Cossar referred to the clear and explicit manner in which the accounts had been presented. He thought the Secretary was to be congratulated on the satisfactory nature of this portion of his work.

*The 58th Annual Meeting.*

It was resolved that the 58th annual meeting be held on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Kernot drew attention to an article which had appeared in the "Chemist and Druggist" of January 1st, in reference to the question of commissions for pharmacists in the Army Medical Corps. He thought that this article was exceedingly unfortunate in a paper purporting to represent pharmacists, more especially as the Department had under consideration a request for the better treatment of pharmacists. He moved that it be recorded in the minutes that the Council was totally opposed to the views expressed in the article referred to, which were not only erroneous as to facts, but were calculated to seriously prejudice the efforts of those who were endeavouring to gain a better status for pharmacists in the Army Medical Corps. Mr. Owen, in seconding the motion, said that the statement that pharmacists who had joined the forces were not aggrieved was not correct. For years past the Council had been asked to take steps in this matter, and the greatest pressure had come from those who were connected with the military. It was most unseemly that a paper which officially represented pharmacy in some of the other States should act as it had done. Mr. Pickford said that it was significant that the official reply of the Department was dated a day or two after the article was published.

Mr Taylor supported the motion, which was carried unanimously. It was resolved that the matter be placed on the notice paper of the annual meeting.

*Annual Practising Fee.*

Mr Kernot said that he noticed that a proposal had been made to impose an annual practising fee on pharmacists. He thought the Council should express some opinion on the subject. Mr Bailey said that some years ago, when a similar proposal was made, a conference was held between the Pharmacy Board and the Council, with the result that the proposal was abandoned. Mr Pickford said that a fee under certain circumstances might be advantageous. Everything depended on what privileges were granted for a fixed payment. Mr. Kernot moved, and it was resolved — (1) That the Council strongly oppose the imposition of an annual practising fee. (2) That the matter be further considered at the Society's annual meeting. Carried.

*Dispensary.*

Mr Bailey reported that the Malvern V.N.A. had decided that all members on his (Mr. Bailey's) list should pay a levy of 6d. a quarter to meet the increased cost of dispensing. The local dispensary had shown a deficit on the year, which would also have to be made up by a special levy. It was resolved to place the question of lodge dispensing on the notice paper for discussion at the annual meeting.

*Equipment of New Building.*

Mr Leete said that he thought that the equipment of the new class rooms and laboratories might be considered at the annual meeting. Some suggestions might be made which would be of value to the Council. Mr. Gabriel supported the proposal, and a formal motion to that effect was carried.

*Repairs to Building.*

The President reported that during the vacation he had given authority to have the College building thoroughly overhauled, and any necessary repairs undertaken. The building was now in good order and condition. President's action endorsed.

*Grant for Benevolent Fund.*

The Hon. Treasurer said that an application from a pharmacist for assistance from the Benevolent Fund had been made just prior to the Christmas holidays. After conferring with the President, it was decided to grant the applicant temporary assistance, and five weekly payments of £1 were authorised to be paid. On the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Kernot, the action of the President and Treasurer was endorsed.

*Optical Class.*

The question as to whether a fresh course of lectures in Optics should be commenced during the present year or postponed until 1916 was discussed and referred to the Optical Committee to deal with.

*A.P.F. Circulars.*

In accordance with the decision of the Council, the Secretary reported that two A.P.F. circulars had been forwarded to every medical practitioner and pharmacist in business in Victoria. On one of the circulars a special table prepared by Dr Plowman, dealing with some of the more important alterations in the new Pharmacopoeia, had been printed. Mr. Taylor said that the table was very interesting, and should be of service to both doctors and pharmacists. The Secretary said that a proposal to issue a card with suggested synonyms for certain extensively used foreign drugs had been given careful consideration by the President and several other leading pharmacists he had consulted. Owing, however, to certain legal difficulties it had not been deemed wise to officially issue such a list at the present

juncture. He had been in touch with Mr. Gray, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, who was very enthusiastic about A.P.F. matters, and had been informed that the New South Wales society shortly intended to issue a special card of information to doctors. Mr. Gray had kindly offered to forward a proof of this, and had expressed the opinion that his society would be prepared to co-operate with Victoria if the idea met with favour. It was resolved to further consider the matter at the next meeting.

*General Business.*

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

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## Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

### South Suburban Association.

The monthly meeting of the South Suburban Chemists' Association was held at the Star Hotel, Windsor, on Tuesday evening, February 9, at 8.30 p.m. The President (Mr. J. C. Pickford) presided over a very large attendance.

*Correspondence.*—From the editor *Chemist and Druggist*, suggesting that a fund be opened on behalf of Belgian pharmacists.

The following motions were submitted and carried:—

"That a subscription list be opened."

"That the fund be called the Belgian Pharmacists Relief Fund."

"That Mr. Piper and Mr. Butchers be asked to co-operate with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and receive subscriptions."

An appeal was subsequently made, and thirty-one guineas were promised in the room.

*Annual Practising Fee.*—This matter was discussed, and a motion was caried opposing anything of this nature, and also thanking the Pharmacy Board for its action in the matter.

*Saturday Half Holiday.*—This was discussed at great length, and a motion was carried to close from 1.15 to 6.15 p.m.

*Annual Smoke Night* will be held at the Arcade Hall, 282 Chapel-street, Prahran, on Wednesday evening, March 3, at 8.30 p.m. Tickets will be 2s. each, and the Association would be pleased to see any assistants who would like to attend.

Frederick Lee, Hon. Sec.

### City Section.

The monthly meeting of the City Section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston-street, on February 10th, at 8.30 p.m.

*Present*: Messrs. White (in the chair), Owen, Wasley, Lock, Sayle, and Peters (Hon. Sec). Apology from Mr. Francis.

*Belgian Chemists' Relief Fund.*—This matter was discussed at length, when Mr. Wasley moved that the City Section refers the matter of the Pharmacists' Belgian Relief Fund to the Central Executive, with the recommendation that the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to take the matter up, this Section promising every support.

This was seconded by Mr. Sayle, and carried.

*Saturday Afternoon Closing* was discussed, but as there was not a full attendance of members nothing definite was resolved.

Mr. Lock brought up the matter of Oculist's Prescriptions. He thought that, taking into consideration the amount of trouble and time incurred in dispensing one of two dram bottles of drops, or one or two dram Eye Ointments, chemists should get better prices. It was pointed out that as a rule 1s. 6d. was charged for these, but in some cases chemists only got 1s.; 1s. 6d. was considered a fair price, and the importance of marking the prescription was again brought forward and emphasised.

A. L. J. Peters, Secretary

### Central Committee.

The Eighteenth meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, on Thursday, February 11th, at 10 a.m.

*Present*: Messrs. Bartleman (in chair), Sutcliffe, Cowper, Hill, Charles, Wasley, Sayle, Leete, and Peters (Gen. Sec.). Apology from Mr. Jones.

*Correspondence.*—Inward and outward correspondence was read and received. The Secretary read Mr. Gordon's letter. Mr. Gordon enclosed £1 1s. towards the Motor Ambulance Fund. This was duly acknowledged by the Secretary. Besides this amount the Secretary had received since the closing of the account, 3s. 6d. for a photograph from Messrs. F. Stearns and Co., making a total of £1 4s. 6d. It was moved and seconded that the Secretary's action in passing this amount to the Central Committee's Account be endorsed.

*Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.*—Mr. Wasley said that his section had given approval to such a movement, and that it be done through the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Leete said that the South Suburban Association had had the matter under consideration, and decided to help the Belgian Pharmacists as far as possible. It was recommended that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to take care of the Fund, and that Mr. Butchers and Mr. Piper be asked to act as joint Secretaries in the movement. A subscription list had been opened, and an amount of about £30 subscribed.

Mr. Sutcliffe (Northern Section) said that his section was in accord with supporting the movement.

Mr. C. J. Sayle moved: That the Metropolitan Association invite the Pharmaceutical Society to take up the matter of a fund for the relief of distressed Belgian pharmacists, and promises every support; and that it be a suggestion that Mr. Butchers and Mr. Piper be invited to act as joint Secretaries.

This was seconded by Mr. Wasley, and carried.

Mr. Leete moved that it be a suggestion from this Committee that the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to notify the Pharmaceutical Societies in other States that a fund had already been opened in Victoria, and if other States would do likewise to ask them if they would agree to remit the whole amount as a federal donation from Australasia.

This was seconded by Mr. Charles, and carried.

*Re Saturday Closing.*—This matter was considered by the South Suburban Association, and they favored giving it a trial; out of 22 members present there was only one who really opposed it. The hours for closing recommended were 5.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. The chairman reported the result of Mr Butters' inquiries concerning the method of procedure re entering the Saturday afternoon closing. Mr Leete moved that this meeting of delegates consider that the time is premature for the sending out of a petition for the signatures for the compulsory closing of pharmacies on Saturday afternoons, and that delegates refer this matter to their Sections for further consideration.

*Delegates' Reports.*—Mr Leete said that his section wished to thank the Pharmacy Board for having turned down the proposal of an annual license for pharmacists. Mr Wasley moved that this committee also thank the Board for its excellent report to the Government on the subject.

Carried.

*Re Quorum.*—Mr. Bartleman gave notice of motion that he intended to move at the next meeting of the Central Committee that Rule 4 of the Central Committee be altered so that the Quorum be reduced from 7 members to 5 members.

Mr Leete said that he intended to move at the next annual meeting that Rule 10 be amended at that meeting.

*A.P.J. Circulars.*—Mr Bartleman moved, Mr. Wasley seconded, that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia be thanked for the interest displayed in issuing during February, to the medical profession, their articles on "Mist. Pepsi. Co. e Bismuth" and on "Septol."

V. L. J. Peters, General Secretary.

## Morgue Returns.

According to the report of the Coroner for Melbourne, there has been a substantial falling off in the number of poisoning fatalities which occurred in the metropolitan district during 1914. The number of deaths from poison investigated last year was seventeen, compared with thirty-nine in 1913. Strange to say, shooting was the favourite form of suicide in 1914, twenty-one deaths being due to this cause.

## Dispensaries Confer.

Mr G. Parsons, president, occupied the chair at the quarterly meeting of the United Friendly Societies' Conference, held at the Melbourne Dispensary on Tuesday evening, January 20. Delegates representing 11 dispensaries were present. The president reported that the executive committee had waited on the Minister for Customs, who, after hearing the views expressed by the deputation as to why favorable consideration should be given to the friendly societies' dispensaries for a reduction of the excise duty on rectified spirits, promised to go fully into the whole matter and let the deputation know the result of his deliberations. The conference agreed to recommend the interchange of prescription books between the dispensaries. The alteration of the rules of the conference, as suggested by the executive committee, was adopted. The manufacturing of drugs was discussed at some length, and further consideration was postponed until the next quarterly meeting. The president made a presentation to Mr. H. Duncan, past-president, for valuable services rendered.

## Lodge Dispensing.

Recently the chemists at Korumburra wrote to the friendly societies asking for an increase of 6d per quarter per member on account of the increase in the price of drugs and chemicals. At the conference of the lodge representatives the increase asked for was granted, to last during the currency of the war.

## Factories and Shops Acts.—Notice to Shopkeepers.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, every shop in Victoria must be registered at the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Spring Street, Melbourne, on or before the fourteenth day of March in each year. Persons who begin business in shops after that date must register within fourteen days of commencement. Unregistered shopkeepers are liable to a penalty of £10. The registration is effected by the occupier of each shop forwarding or delivering a properly filled and declared form, with the proper fee. The form can be obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories in Melbourne, or from any Inspector of Factories or officer in charge of a police station in the country.

H. M. MURPHY,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

[Forms can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Ed. *A.J.P.*]

## Poisoning Cases.

*Lysol.* Mr. Barlow, P.M., held an inquiry at Maldon on 27th January touching the death of a young woman named Elaine Goodwin. The evidence showed that deceased purchased a 4oz. bottle of lysol at the local chemist's shop, and drank half the contents. The coroner said it was a very sad case, and no one could have had any idea that deceased intended to commit such a rash act. He found that she took the lysol when in a distracted state, but there was no evidence to show the state of her mind. The coroner further remarked that some time ago poisoning by lysol was very frequent, and precautions were taken to prevent it being obtained except at a chemist's shop. It was a dreadfully painful death. Deaths by lysol poisoning had not been so frequent since restrictions as to its sale had been made. But the fact still remained that it could be got by any adult person, and he desired to express an opinion, as a coroner who had sat on three cases of death by lysol, that this poison should be added to the list of poisons that require the signatures of the purchaser and a witness. That would be a great deterrent to its purchase for an illegal purpose.

*Caustic Potash.*—Dr. R. H. Cole, coroner for Melbourne, held an inquest at the Morgue on February 2, concerning the death of a child of Mrs. Woods, of Rose Hill, Essendon, who died in the Children's Hospital on 16th January from the effects of swallowing caustic potash. The father of the child suffered from rheumatism, and, according to the evidence at the inquest, he sent a youth named McKinley Keown to Mr. W. M. Jewkes, chemist, of Essendon, with a written prescription given him by a neighbour named Austin, which, it was stated, would relieve him of much of his pain. Keown did not present the prescription to the chemist, but asked for hydrate of potash—iodide of potash was intended by the prescription. Woods showed Austin the potash, who said it was not the right sort. Iodide of potash was then purchased from another chemist. Woods placed the hydrate of potash in a cup with the intention of showing his mother the difference in the potashes, but during his absence the infant scrambled to the cup and swallowed portion of the contents. Its mouth and throat were shockingly burnt. A verdict of death from misadventure was recorded by the Coroner.

# New South Wales.

*(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)*

### Prohibition of Advertisements.

The Minister of Public Health has published the following proclamation in the Government Gazette, No. 21, of Wednesday, the 10th February:—

Office of the Minister of Public Health,
Sydney, 10th February, 1915

*Pure Food Act* 1908.

It is hereby notified for public information, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Board of Health, confirmed on appeal by His Honour Judge Murray, a Judge of the District Court of the Metropolitan District holden at Sydney, has, under the provisions of the pure Food Act 1908 prohibited, after the 28th February, 1915, the advertising or sale of the following drugs and appliance used in connection with the treatment of the "Ladies' College of Health" (the Coonley Medicine Company), carrying on business at 54 Oxford-street, Sydney, and elsewhere, namely, "The Orange Lily Suppositories," "Mothers' Cordjal or Herbal Tonic," "Kidney Tablets," and "Blood, Stomach, and Liver Powders."

FRED. FLOWERS.

### Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on February 9th. Mr. T. S. Loney occupied the chair, and Messrs. Short, Schofield and Gray were present.

*The Preliminary Examiner.*—Mr. W. H. Nicholls wrote, stating that Miss Gwendoline Janet Bowie had passed the Preliminary Examination December last.

*An Unregistered Dispenser.*—The attention of the Health Department was called to the fact that the Albury Hospital committee purposed to employ an unqualified dispenser. A letter was received in reply, stating that the attention of the Minister had been called to the matter.

*Annual Poisons Licences.*—Applications for renewal were received from 78 persons and granted, and two new licences were ordered to be issued.

*Registration of Indentures.*—F. C. Morris to J. H. Constable, of Rozelle, term 3 years; R. E. Dodd to W. P. Dodd, of Katoomba, 3 years; L. B. Connelly to H. G. Clemesha, of Waverley, term 3 years. Registration was granted.

A Special Meeting of the Board was held on February 10th. Mr. A. Wadsworth occupied the chair, with Messrs. Short, Loney, and Williams present.

*Application for registration* as a pharmacist was made by Miss E. M. Kirton, a chemist and druggist, of Great Britain, and granted. Pharmacist's licence to sell poisons was also granted to the same applicant.

*A Contemplated Prosecution.*—The attention of the Board was called to the sale of Dr. Tucker's Asthma Cure, by a person not holding licence to sell poisons. The cure consists of an inhaler and two bottles of solutions of cocaine and atropine. The Board decided that the article came under the Poisons Act provisions, and the sale of the same by an unqualified man was quite illegal. They decided to prosecute, but it was suggested that the man had unwittingly broken the law, and it was resolved that if he promised not to further offend, prosecution would be withheld. If, however, he gave no such pledge, prosecution was to ensue.

[The Board meeting then closed. Soon after, the offender came to the Board-room, and stated that he had unwittingly offended. He promised to cease from doing so, in future, and undertook to distribute the cure only through qualified pharmacists.]

### Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of Council was held on February 6th. Mr. F. P. J. Gray occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. Penrose, Short, Loney, Schofield and Rogers.

*Quantities of Opium.*—The Collector of Customs wrote, asking: "What is the opium strength per lb. of the tincture of opium referred to in the Council's last communication, and what proposal does the Council make with regard to the use by pharmacists of tincture of various strengths?" Also, requesting similar information with regard to fluid extract, Fletcher's Liq. Opii., and Battley's Liq. Opii. Sed.

In reply, the Council resolved to inform the Collector that the tincture and fluid extract were

B.P., etc. Regarding concentrated preparations, whether tinctures, fluid extracts (such as Battley's or Fletcher's), the Council thought that the equivalent of the standard tinctures or fluid extracts should be allowed. The regulations should therefore read "Tincture of Opium or its equivalent wholly or in part of concentrated preparations, etc." Fluid extract of opium or the equivalent wholly or in part of concentrated or proprietary preparations, etc. This would enable the pharmacist to fill the requirements of the different doctors, some of whom, for instance, preferred prescribing Battley's Liq. Opii Sed. to the official fluid extracts. Pharmacists required to have some of each preparation in stock. If a pharmacist used the concentrated preparations instead of the standard official ones, he would understand that he could only obtain the quantities of such preparations as represented the amount of opium contained in the maximum quantity of the standard preparations stated in the regulation. Pharmacists also required the right to purchase that quantity partly in the standard official preparation and partly in concentrations if necessary for his business in dispensing.

The Council offered to supply the Collector with any further information he might desire on the matter.

*The New B.P.*—A letter was received from the Department of Public Health, stating that the new B.P. would be brought into force on July 1st next.

*Relief to Belgian Pharmacists.*—It was decided to vote the sum of 25 guineas towards the relief of Belgian pharmacists.

*A.P.H.*—A letter was received from Queensland, again declining to join in a combined advertisement in the *Medical Journal of Australia*.

*New Members.*—David Dunn, of Narrandera, Ness Harvey, of Mittagong, and N. S. Clarke, of Balmain, applied for admission as members, and were duly balloted for and declared elected.

*Annual Report.*—A committee was appointed to draw up the Annual Report.

*The Date of Annual Meeting* was fixed for March 17th, at 8.30 p.m. The Secretary reported that 17 members were in arrears with their subscription for the past year.

*New Legislation.*—The President called the attention of the Council to the fact that two Bills were before Parliament, which vitally touched their interests. The Veterinary Surgeons Bill, as proposed this session, paid less regard to pharmacists' interests than did the one formerly drafted. The Dental Bill, which had passed the Upper House, also disregarded the rights of pharmacists. These were matters that might be dealt with when the Bill was before the Lower House, when it was hoped to get a clause introduced which would enable chemists to extract teeth, etc., as formerly.

## The Veterinary Surgeons Bill.

This measure, now before the Parliament, is a short and attractive one. It practically recognises the qualifications of any man holding any veterinary qualification from any other part of the world, and also, of course, qualifies the 30 diplomaed men from Sydney University. In addition to this, it regards as qualified all who have been in practice in this State during the past seven years, and allows those who have been in practice of over 5 years to present themselves for a modified examination. Others have to attend the University course and obtain qualification in the usual manner. This is regarded as highly unsatisfactory to the country pharmacist, who has for years been selling and recommending veterinary remedies to the farmers of the country side. There is nothing in the Bill to define his position or to protect his rights. He is not a veterinary surgeon in the strict sense of the term, yet it would appear that he is liable to prosecution. If the Bill as it stands becomes law, the people in many country districts will be in a bad way. Not only have many of our best veterinary men gone to the war, but at the best there has not been one-tenth the number of veterinary surgeons required by the State.

## Belgian Fund.

At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on February 9, the sum of 25 guineas was voted towards the relief fund opened for distressed Belgian chemists. The members of the Council at the meeting also handed in a guinea each as their contribution to the fund.

## Poisoning Cases in Sydney.

Poisoning cases in New South Wales, and in the Metropolitan district in particular, are quite as numerous as formerly, but little notice is taken of them by the press, and, consequently, public attention is not particularly drawn to them. They are of the usual type this month, a chlorodyne case, no doubt suggested by the remarks of the doctor as reported last month. The public woke up to the fact that chlorodyne was poisonous, and apparently an easy death, so a case of chlorodyne poisoning followed the publicity given to the former case. An accidental case of poisoning by mistaking a liniment for a mixture, simply indicating carelessness on the part of the person in charge of the sick man; and the usual number of lysol and other carbolic poison cases.

The responsibility of the Pharmacy Board in such cases is, of course, nil. It has done its best to protect the public, but, in spite of all that any Pharmacy Board can do, people will commit suicide, and in the morbid state the mind of some will run to poison. The selection of the particular poison often depending on the power of suggestion as exercised by a newspaper article. The small publicity given to suicides by poison does not seem to have diminished the number of cases, though the great majority of all cases in the State are with carbolic compounds. This is a most painful form of death, but the agony seems to be of short duration. A story is told by a suburban chemist, who says he once had a customer who asked for "A small bottle of lysol, please, and what is the dose for a lady."

### Venereal Diseases.

The members of the B.M.A. recently expressed their views to Mr. Fred. Flowers, Minister for Health, on the matter of the treatment of venereal diseases. At a deputation to the Minister, on February 15th, Dr. Read said that it should be a penal offence for any person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner to deal with a venerael case. Dr. Litchfield and Dr. Sands dealt with, the need for fresh legislation. The latter said that if the State would abolish clinics and pass legislation forbidding unqualified persons treating cases of venereal disease, he thought arrangements would be greatly simplified. Mr. Flowers said that he had no hesitation in asking the Cabinet to bring forward a Bill to prevent the treatment of venereal cases by quacks and all other than qualified practitioners. Inquiries satisfied him that a great number of people who now attend the clinics would otherwise have bought drugs from their chemist or visited a quack. There is a common opinion among the better class pharmacist that the days of the quack pharmacist who advertises that he treats secret diseases is numbered, so far as Sydney is concerned. One of the worst offenders is said to be a Melbourne chemist advertising in Sydney papers.

### Mr. Flowers and the B.M.A.

Since Mr. Flowers has assumed the office of Minister for Health, he has placed before the public many reforms and innovations, and for the most part has been singularly successful. In most cases he has sought and obtained the best of advice, which sometimes he has seen fit not to follow. This has hurt the feelings of some of the medical profession, and they naturally have resented it. But when he came to telling the medical men that they must not make any personal inquiries of the patients who presented themselves at the venereal clinics, the medical profession drew the line. The cases were only to be known by a number, but the doctors of the Royal Prince Alfred clinic took the names and addresses, occupation, age and other particulars as they thought desirable. This was done at the direction of the Medical Board of the Hospital, who really obtained the record. The medical profession object to merely take the number of the case, and surely they ought to know best as to how much of the patient's personal history they should be acquainted with. A doctor is like a priest in confession, bound to the most sacred secrecy, and the medical profession are surely to be trusted in a matter of this kind when treating a patient, whether in a hospital or in private practice. It is impracticable to deal satisfactorily with a case only known by a number.

### The A.P.F.

Excellent results are following the work done in connection with the A.P.F. The Pharmaceutical Society has followed up its recent circular by issuing a card of information relative to important B.P. alterations. This has been sent to every doctor in the State. Incidentally the opportunity is taken to mention several of the principal A.P.F. formulæ. The last edition of the formulary is rapidly getting out of print, and it will be necessary to take early action if a new edition is to be ready in a few months' time. It will be unfortunate if, just when interest in the publication has been worked up, that there should be no copies available.

### Military Pharmacists.

Keen disappointment is expressed here that the Defence Department has not granted registered chemists a commissioned status in the A.M.C. Several pharmacists connected with the Defence Department have been following with interest what has been done, but owing to military regulations they have not been able to take any part in the movement. At the same time, they do not hesitate to express the opinion that chemists are being unfairly treated. Dissatisfaction has also been expressed at the recent article which was published on the subject by one of your contemporaries. The general feeling is that if the objections to commissions on the part of the principal medical officers can be overcome the concession will be granted.

# Queensland.

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

### Advertising in the Australian Medical Journal.

The Council of the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society are of opinion that the return from direct circularising of doctors on A.P.F. preparations is sufficiently satisfactory that they cannot see their way clear to join with New South Wales in advertising in the Australian Medical Journal.

### Queensland Drugs in the new B.P.

The Department of Lands, in reply to an enquiry from the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the probability of obtaining the bark of Cinnamomum Oliveri in commercial quantities, stated that the tree was to be found scattered through the coastal scrubs, but nowhere in sufficient quantities to satisfy commercial requirements.

Alstonia Constricta and A. Scholaris are now official. The former is to be found in Queensland and New South Wales; the latter is a native of North Queensland, and is to be found throughout the East Indian Islands and India. A. Constricta is known to bushmen as "Fever Bark," "Quinine Bark," and "Tonic Bark." Other varieties of Alstonia found in Queensland are:—A. verticillosa, A. villosa, and varieties of A. Constricta, viz., mollis, montmariensis, and somersetensis. These fever barks were thought well of by the earlier settlers, and are so yet in many places.

### Backhousia Citriodora.

It is regrettable that this most valuable tree, valuable for both its timber and essential oil, has now become so scarce that it is no longer

[illegible] to distil the oil from it. The oil contains as much as 95 per cent. of citral, the odorous constituent of oil of lemon. Systematic cultivation of this tree for its products would be, in the opinion of the writer, as good a proposition as rubber, and the conditions of life under which this could be effected would be much better than those under which rubber is obtained.

### The New British Pharmacopœia.

It is to be regretted that the Pharmacy Board has decided to postpone examining candidates in the new B.P. until 1915. To examine candidates in it in May would, of course, be absurd, and it is equally so to make students study for the next 10 months a book which is no longer official outside Australia, and which will be of much less service to them in business than the new B.P. will be.

### Ophthalmic Opticians.

At the recent annual meeting a ballot was taken for officers for the year. Among those connected with pharmacy the following were elected:—Mr. R. C. Cowley, one of the vice-presidents, Messrs. W. Peirce and F. C. Allen, auditors, Mr. R. Eames, an examiner, Messrs. F. C. Allen and J. W. Case, members of the Council. Professor Skertchley was elected president.

### Barium in Boots.

The Collector of Customs, Mr. O. S. Maddocks, has announced that he has been instructed from headquarters to take action to exclude from the Commonwealth leather containing barium salts. He points out that analysis has recently shown that several cases of boots were shown to contain from 0.3 to 0.7 per cent. of this mineral in the soles; also that as barium salts are poisonous, and, therefore, boots containing such are liable to injure the feet of those wearing them, especially without socks. As barium sulphate is the salt employed for this purpose, and as it can be taken into the stomach in considerable quantities without exerting a poisonous action, it is difficult to accept this view as the true reason for excluding leather weighted with barium sulphate.

### Fire in Longreach.

A devastating fire took place in Longreach on Saturday night, January 31st, whereby several shops and a large hotel were destroyed. Among these was the shop of Mr. A. J. Simmonds, pharmaceutical chemist. Much pilfering of stock is reported, in fact, the number of pilferers exceeded that of helpers. The papers report that when Mr. Simmonds went into his shop only one man volunteered to help him, while about 50 registered as onlookers. It was only after making a personal appeal that another stepped forward to assist, and then it was next to impossible to save anything. Mr. Simmonds' stock was insured in the Yorkshire Company for £400.

### Townsville Hospital.

At the annual meeting the financial position showed a deficiency over that of last year. The committee are making special appeals for funds to make good. Dr. Ross wrote to the committee suggesting that his salary should be reduced to £300 for the coming year. Our reporter suggests that the position might be made much easier by a more judicious handling of funds.

### Trade in Queensland.

Christmas festivities always leave empty pockets, more or less, and January and February are never looked upon as busy months. Notwithstanding this, trade remains quite normal. Seaside resorts report that they were never fuller than they were this summer, and this may be regarded as one of the truest indications that trade is normal. The weather has been trying, but that is only to be expected during these months. There are no pronounced epidemics at present beyond sporadic outbreaks of infantile paralysis in a few districts, and these are subsiding.

The wholesale houses say they are very busy. One firm remarked to the writer that they were presented with bills for incoming stock to a larger amount than on any previous month in the history of their firm. True, it is, that prices are higher, and quantities have in many cases been reduced, yet they are able to meet with all the demands upon them by their customers, and good feeling continues to reign between wholesalers and retailers.

### Friendly Societies' Levies.

The Friendly Societies of Mackay have created a precedent in levying 12s. per member for a dispensary which does not exist. Several object to the levy, but pay through fear of being deprived of their membership. Meanwhile, this is being enquired into.

### General Notes.

Mrs. Lyttle, nee Miss Connellan, who was recently married, has taken over the Valley business of her father, Mr. J. D. Connellan. We wish her luck in her venture.

Mr. S. N. Merriken, representing Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb, of London, has passed through Brisbane on his way north. While in Brisbane, Mr. Merriken presented the College with the sum of £2 2s., to provide for a medal in Materia Medica for the coming session.

Mr. W. H. Ockleford, of Kingaroy, passed through Brisbane on a trip to Sydney.

Mr. F. J. Drew has returned from Stanthorpe, where he was managing for Mr. C. Shehan during that gentleman's illness. Mr. Drew purposes venturing into business on his own account.

A shortage of assistants exists at present throughout the State, owing apparently to the number of chemists who have volunteered for military service.

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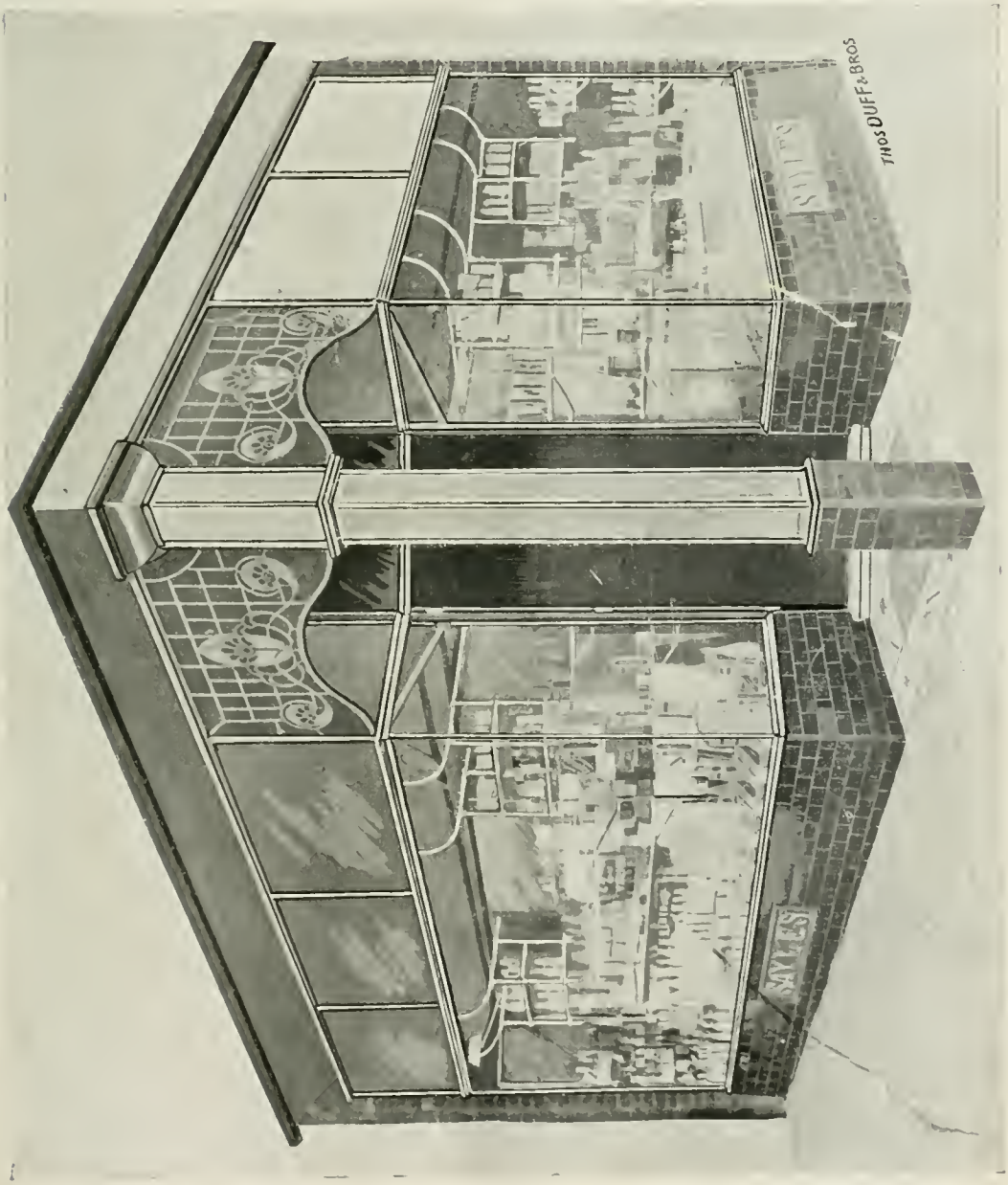


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# South Australia.

*(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)*

### Child's Death from Poisoning.

A fatality occurred at Glenelg, on January 15, owing to a child getting possession of a bottle of tabloids containing strychnine. The victim was the 16-month old child of Captain Giles, who is in Egypt with the First Expeditionary Force. The child, who was playing, went into the room of one of the boarders, where he found the bottle containing the tabloids, and evidently mistaking them for sweetmeats consumed several. When found the child was in a state of collapse. Dr. Sangster was sent for, but before restoratives could be applied the child died.

### Pharmaceutical Register, 1915.

The official list of registered pharmacists was issued early in February. It contains 160 names. Only those who pay the annual practising fee are entitled to have their names inserted in the annual register. Of those included in the list, 46 were in business or acting as assistants prior to the passing of the Act in 1891, 33 were members of the Pharmaceutical Society at the time the Act was passed, 77 have qualified by examination either locally or in another State or in Great Britain. There are three New South Wales pharmacists registered under vested rights and one Western Australian.

### Annual Half-Yearly Meeting.

The Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Chemists' Defence Association both held their meetings in January. At the Pharmaceutical Society's half-yearly gathering the attendance was unusually small, but Mr. Fox may take heart of grace by remembering that even the Churches at this time of the year often present a beggarly array of empty benches. I will give him this problem: In the suburbs we close at 9 o'clock, the meetings commence at 8.30. Sir Boyle Roche, of famous memory, once said in the House of Commons, "No one can be in two places at the same time—unless he be a bird." We are not birds.

The Honour Medal, instituted by Mr. Strempel, was won by Mr. Michelmore, and yet another has been promised by Mr. Porter. Gold medals will soon be as plentiful as Iron Crosses made in Germany.

### The Lysol Trade Mark.

The R.C.D.A. was, of course, a business meeting of a growing movement, having now 90 members, an increase of 16 for the year. The question of Sonia "Fectol," to take the place of lysol, was discussed. Looking at the point all round, two suggestions occur to me: to do any good even in this time of war our name should, if possible, be adopted in Australia, otherwise it loses its "catchiness," and if, as Mr. Cowling tells me, though I can find no other authority, the word lysol has been decreed not to be an exclusive trade name, the rights being simply in the triangle on the label, why not at once call it Australian lysol? The other is: if every chemist is going to make his half gallon, more or less, of Liq. Cresolis Co. A.P.F., will the result always be the same to the public eye? It is not often that two women will turn out plum pudding alike from the same recipe. Would it not be better for the R.C.D.A. to make bottles and supply to its members this and perhaps some others?

### The R.C.D.A. and the 1914 Poisons Regulations.

An interesting part of the meeting must have been when Mr. White explained this new, and apparently, to many, doubtful legislation, and so convinced those present that Mr. Cowling moved: "That a letter be sent to the Chief Secretary, conveying the information that the members of the association approve of the Poison Regulations, as published. They hope that the Government will adhere to it, and especially insist on Clause 9." This was seconded by Mr. Patterson, supported by Mr. Snook, and carried. The trade journals, and their editors, should now stand down, but I remember a similar motion was carried by the same body, and perhaps the same men, in reference to the 1912 Regulations, just before it was withdrawn. Are they so much alike that either pleases?

### The Initiative and Referendum.

A movement is on foot in South Australia which perhaps will seriously affect chemists' hours. On March 27 a vote will be taken as to whether hotel bars shall close at 6 o'clock, and the struggle will be severe. It may seem a far cry from this to chemists' shops, but the advocates of 6 o'clock are preparing a platform: "No buying, no selling, after 6 o'clock," as being only equitable and fair. The difficulty of emergency possibilities will, no doubt, be settled for us, if not by us. The 20th Century will unfold many things, new and startling, to the world, and 1914 and 1915 are ushering them in.

### Personal.

A cable message has been received to the effect that Dr. J. W. and Mrs. Clayton will leave England by the Demosthenes, which is expected to reach Melbourne on May 13. Dr. Clayton left South Australia in June, 1910, to study for the degrees of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., and has been very successful throughout the whole course. This well-known Adelaide pharmacist, who has stepped out of our ranks, will be welcomed back by many of his old friends. He is a son-in-law to Mr. John Porter, and brother-in-law to Mr. W. H. Porter, Port Adelaide.

# Tasmania.

### Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The [illegible] was held [illegible] at 10 a.m.

[illegible] Mr Rushton (chair), Messrs [illegible] James, [illegible]

[illegible] read and confirmed. The President referred to the resignation of Messrs. J. T. Gould and T. James, who had been elected to their former positions on the Board, and expressing appreciation of their services.

*Reciprocity with South Australia.*—A letter was read from J. McGrath re reciprocity with South Australia. It was resolved that McGrath's letter be returned to him with a letter from the Board expressing its wish for reciprocity, but pointing out that as it had already approached South Australia on the matter several times, it felt it would be undignified to do so again; also suggesting that Mr McGrath forward both his own and the Board's letters to South Australia with the view of again pressing the matter upon them.

*The New B.P.*—Mr Rushton read a letter from Dr McCarthy re printing of new British Pharmacopœia, whereby it was suggested that a portion of the [illegible] should be printed in the States. After discussion it was resolved that a letter from the Board be written to Dr McCarthy, expressing their opinion that the time for the publication was too short and suggesting that January 1st, 1910, was more in the interests of all concerned, particularly the general public.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the [illegible] Society was held at the office, 82 Collins-street, Hobart, on Thursday, the 21st January, 1915, at 8 p.m.

Present: The President (Mr Barton) in the chair, and Messrs. J. V. Crisp, M. Rushton, T. James, J. T. Gould, S. E. Brownell, H. Sidwell [illegible].

The minutes of the meeting were read, also the minutes of the annual meeting, which were confirmed.

*Annual Report.*—The [illegible] Secretary read the annual report of the Council and the statement of accounts, which were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr Sidwell.

*Election of Councillors.*—There being no other nominations than those of the retiring councillors, the Chairman declared Messrs. E. Holmes, F. K. Fairthorne and W. G. Barton duly re-elected.

*British Pharmacopœia.*—After discussion it was proposed by Mr Rushton and seconded by Mr Sewell, that a letter be sent to the Home Secretary of State expressing regret for the [illegible] in connection with the new issue of the British Pharmacopœia.

Proposed by Mr Gould and seconded by Mr Brownell, that a letter similar to the one sent by the Pharmacy Board be written to Dr McCar-

[illegible] Society's opinion as to the [illegible] publication.

[illegible] made to the Secretary, who had [illegible] that the Society be represented at the usual good [illegible].

*Vote of Thanks.*—A hearty vote of thanks to Mr Barton for his able conduct of the affairs of the Society was then moved by Mr. James, seconded by Mr Sidwell, after which the meeting was adjourned.

# New Zealand.

### Advertising the A.P.F.

The articles recently published in one of the Sydney newspapers regarding the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary have been quoted in several other newspapers. A recent issue of the Christchurch (N.Z.) Press mentioned the action of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales in warning the doctors. Specific instances were given where it was preferable that drugs should be ordered by their chemical names rather than by the registered trade-mark. Aspirin, Lysol and Salvarsan are referred to as cases in point. It is satisfactory to note that the publication of paragraphs of this nature in the daily press has had very beneficial results, and has led to an almost immediate inquiry for A.P.F. formulæ.

### Early Closing.

The Wanganui "Herald" has published the following paragraph as the result of action taken by the pharmacists of that city to charge a higher rate for articles purchased after ordinary closing hours:—

"Very frequently, customers, seeing a light in a chemist's shop after closing hours, desire to make purchases about [illegible] often of a trivial nature and which could have been procured earlier or the buyer could easily wait until the next. Hitherto they have been served, although often to the inconvenience of the chemist, who may be making up his accounts or preparing to lock up the shop. Urgent matters, no chemist objects to attending to after closing hours, but, with a view to preventing people to make purchases at the proper hours, the chemists of the city have decided to make an increased charge for articles bought after closing hours."

### Chemists' Hours.—An Important Judgment.

In the Magistrate's Court, on January 22, Mr. T. V. Bailey S.M., delivered judgment in the case of the Inspector of Factories v. W. Barnett and Co. The case was of considerable interest to chemists. Defendants carried on business as chemists in Christchurch, where the hours for [illegible] chemists' shops are fixed at 8 p.m. from Monday to Thursday, 9 p.m. on Friday, and 1 p.m. on Saturday, which is the half-holiday and statutory closing day. On Friday, December 4th, the shop door was locked at 9 p.m., but someone

was in the shop, which was lighted up, and from time to time up to 0.25 p.m. persons went to the shop and were admitted and made purchases. No persons resided on the premises, but the defendants claimed the right to open the shop to the extent it was opened for the purpose of selling medicines and surgical appliances, which are urgently needed, and one of the partners swore that the precaution was taken always to ask purchasers whether the medicines were urgently needed, and such precautions were taken on this day.

The question at issue was whether chemists when the hours of closing were fixed in pursuance of a requisition under the Act, had any right to sell medicines or surgical appliances even if urgently needed. Section 3 of the Act fixed the hours of employment of shop assistants and provided that notwithstanding anything in the Act, it should not be unlawful for any chemist's assistants, who resided on the premises of the shop, to supply at any time any medicine or surgical appliances urgently required. Section 18 contained a proviso that a chemist might keep his shop open and employ his assistants, but only for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances between the hours of 7 and 9 on the statutory closing day. Apart from the provisions of Section 25, the Act made no provision for closing shops except on the half-holiday. There were limitations fixed by Section 3 as to the employment of assistants who might not be employed beyond fixed hours. Provisions were made in the case of chemists' shops (1) for the sale at any time by an assistant residing on the premises of certain articles; (2) for the opening of the shop after closing hours on the statutory closing day for the sale of certain articles; and (3) the opening of the shop and employment of assistants for a similar purpose between certain hours on the statutory closing day. Section 25 provided for the occupiers of shops sending in a requisition asking that the shops should be closed at certain hours, and if such requisition complied with the requirements of the section the Minister should by notice gazetted direct that the shops be closed in accordance with the requisition. This had been done by the chemists of Christchurch. There was no provision either in the section or in the notice gazetted for the opening of the shops even for the sale of medicines or surgical appliances urgently required. It was extremely doubtful whether after the closing hours had been fixed, as in this case, an assistant residing on the premises could sell medicines or surgical instruments if he had to open the shop to do so. The only provisions for opening a shop after closing hours contained in Section 18 and referred only to the statutory closing day. The case was on all fours with the case of Tipson v. Boon decided by Mr. J. S. Evans, S.M., at Nelson.

His Worship, in conclusion, stated that he had come to the same decision before he read the report of that case. The position seemed to be a serious one for the chemists, and either a fresh requisition should be made to meet such cases, or if that cannot be done the Act ought to be amended. As the case was a novel one as far as Christchurch was concerned, he would inflict a nominal penalty of 5s., without costs.

# Correspondence.

## The Liability of Patients for Medicine.

To the Editor *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—I notice in current copy of the Journal that this matter has been before the P.D.L. Board of Directors. My experience may be of some interest to you. Some time ago a medical man called on me for a tube of antitoxin for a patient, and following his usual custom told me he would let me know if he used it, and who it was for, so that I could charge for it. Certain medicines, etc., were procured for the patient and paid for at time. Later on, the doctor told me to charge for the serum, as he had used it on the patient, and in due course I sent an account. For this payment was refused on the ground that the doctor had no authority to procure it. I sent on the letter refusing to pay to my solicitor, and he advised me that I could not succeed on the grounds stated.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. PARK, Jr.

Chatswood, N.S.W.

## Commissions for Pharmacists.

To the Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—

As one interested in the matter of "Commissions for Pharmacists," I would like to add a few remarks to those which have already appeared in recent issues of your journal.

The comparisons which Mr. J. B. Aitken draws are very interesting, and the position of the pharmacist, in spite of the years of study and stiff examinations, in being rated with a labourer, is by no means encouraging, when pharmacy generally should be regarded as a profession.

With reference to the reply received from the Defence Department, a reserve for chemists is mentioned. Is this actually in existence, and have any appointments really been made?

The facts that the A.I.F. is raised in conjunction with the Imperial Forces is all very well, but if ranks have to be fitted in to correspond why is the rate of pay of our Australian soldier so much higher than that of "Tommy"?

It seems to me that there is nothing to prevent a special rank of lieutenant being created for qualified pharmacists, as I don't think that there is at present any such rank in the Army Medical Corps.

As for the dispensers' duties in the field, they do not end with the dispensing of medicines, as frequently cases of minor complaint are delegated to them, and they do much in first-aid work which relieves to a very great extent the much worried medical officer.

Thus if the rank of subaltern were granted to the dispenser, he would be brought into much

closer touch with the medical officer, and such a step would be no doubt valued greatly by that gentleman, as most of them have always shown their appreciation of a smart and intelligent dispenser.

The present pay and rank is not sufficient to induce reliable dispensers and pharmacists to leave their work and join the forces, and the work in the field is just as responsible and even harder than that in the pharmacy itself.

I am quite sure that pharmacists would not mind having to pass the necessary examination in drill to attain the rank allotted to them, and I dare say there are many who are serving now or who have served that could pass the examination without much trouble.

I must apologise if I have trespassed too much upon your space, but I sincerely trust that the P.D.L. will make still further attempts to secure for pharmacists the rights to rank as professional men at least in the Army Medical Corps.—I am, etc.,

RADIX.

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### Military Pharmacists.

Sir,—Having had three years' practical experience as a Sergeant-compounder in the Australian Army, before the present system of training was introduced, I claim to know something of the work and conditions appertaining to the position. Personally, I am satisfied that if a compounder has not had a sound pharmaceutical training he cannot do the work as it should be done, and at certain awkward times has to be done. It is essentially skilled work. At sick parades the medical officer simply cannot do all the work himself. He must rely on the compounder's knowledge. If he cannot do so, his work would be greatly increased, and petty for his status. If this applies to ordinary camp duties, how much more important is the dispenser's responsibility in the field of war? The medical officers I was associated with cordially recognised the skill which was necessary to carry out the work, and I enjoyed their utmost confidence. This was on a peace footing. How much more valuable the trained pharmacist would be in time of war? I could give numerous illustrations of the skilled work the military pharmacist has to do. With the scant recognition I received financially (in comparison to other members of the corps, for the especial information which the job required), and because of the rough life with other sergeants, who were not too well mannered, to say the very least, I resigned. If they had given me a commission I would have been with them still. I have been repeatedly asked to join the corps again, but I do not feel inclined to do so under the present conditions. Knowing the service inside and out, both as a commissioned and non-commissioned man, I can honestly say that a trained pharmacist is a fool to enter the army in the rank and file.

Yours, etc.,

STATUS.

# P.A.T.A.

### New Victorian Protected List.

An attractive eight-page booklet form the third Victorian P.A.T.A. list of protected prices has been issued, and came into operation on February 15. Opportunity has been taken to concisely set out some of the reasons why the protection of prices is not inimical to the interests of the public. Price Maintenance v. Price Manipulation is the title under which the following subject-matter appears:—

#### THE UNFAIRNESS OF PRICE MANIPULATION OF PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

According to that important judgment of Mr. Justice Kekewich in his decision in Chancery Court, in the case of Elliman, Sons and Co. v. Carrington and Sons Ltd., a manufacturer of a proprietary article has the right and liberty to fix the conditions on which his article may be sold.

The manufacturer knows—we all know—that the wholesaler must have a fair profit at which it will pay him to handle that line; he knows that for the same reason the retailer must have a fair profit for distributing it to the public. The manufacturer therefore fixes a minimum selling price for his article.

The manufacturer creates a demand for his article by spending large sums in advertising it. The next thing he wants is the confidence of the public, for without that his article is useless to him, for there will be no sales. The public is the judge always, and it will pay the price asked, if it thinks the article worth it.

The public goes to the retailer for the advertised article. The retailer supplies it because he is there to do business, or in other words, to get a fair profit on which he is able to successfully carry on his business.

The wholesaler supplies the line for the same reason as does the retailer.

#### HOW THE UNFAIR CUTTER MANIPULATES ON UNPROTECTED GOODS.

Whereas the fair dealer, if he decides to do some advertising, will pay for it, the cutter spends nothing. He does it at the expense of the proprietor of a well-known proprietary article, who spends large sums in advertising his line. Observe how this cutter punishes all other retailers, and the manufacturer, and those who depend on the manufacturer for their advertising.

The cutter makes himself appear cheaper (this is his cheap advertisement) than his fellow re-

tailers by picking out a well-known and well-advertised proprietary, and he will sell it just a trifle above actual cost, or even below, or at a price at which it would not pay any dealer to handle the line. He has to make up his loss on this line by getting it out of the public on lines other than proprietary articles, and of which the public has no idea of what a fair price might be.

The result of such unfair competition is that his next door competitor must meet him. The cutter punishes the other retailers by taking away their legitimate profit. He punishes the proprietor of the line, because all the other retailers cannot conduct their business on unprofitable lines, and the result is that they will not buy the line from the proprietor. The proprietor's business falls off; he cannot spend money in advertising. The cutter has manipulated the prices of his article; he has killed his business.

The P.A.T.A. maintains the prices fixed by the manufacturer, so that prices of proprietary articles will be the same to all people in all places at all times.

The list itself is rapidly assuming a representative form, and contains a number of lines which are always looked upon as good sellers.

| Minimum Retail Price per Article. | Name of Article. | Minimum Wholesale Price to Retailers, less not more than 2½ per cent. discount, usual monthly terms, or not more than 3 per cent. discount for cash in seven days. |
|---|---|---|
| | Apos Preparations— | |
| 6d. pkt. | Apos Coro Silk .. | 3/6 per dozen |
| 1/- bot. | ,, Cough Balsam .. | 7/- ,, |
| 1/- tin | ,, Healing Ointment | 6/- ,, |
| 1/6 bot. | ,, Kidney Pills .. | 6/- ,, |
| 1/- bot. | ,, Liver Pills . | 6/- ,, |
| 2/- bot. | ,, Tonic Syrup .. | 16/- ,, |
| 1/3 | Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia (small flats) | 12/- ,, |
| 2/6 | ,, ,, (large flats) | 25/- ,, |
| 2/- | Bishop's Citrate of Caffeine . | 17/6 ,, |
| 3/- | ,, ,, ,, | 30/- ,, |
| 2/- | ,, Citrate of Lithia | 17/6 ,, |
| 3/- | ,, ,, ,, | 30/- ,, |
| | ,, Citrate of Pipérazine | |
| 3/9 | ,, ,, ,, | 36/- ,, |
| 7/- | ,, ,, ,, | 70/- ,, |
| 2/6 | ,, Fruit Saline .. | 21/9 ,, |
| 2/- | ,, Universal Saline | 18/- ,, |
| 2/6 bot. | Blood Cherries .. .. | 15/- ,, |
| 6d. bot. | Chest-Eaze .. .. | 4/6 per doz., for under 12 doz. |
| | | 4 3 ,, in gross lots |
| 1/- bot. | ,, ... .. .. | 8/6 ,, for under 12 doz. |
| | | 8/- ,, in gross lots |
| 1/3 | Chlorodyne (Dr. Collis Brown's) | 11/6 per doz. } Less 2½ per |
| 2/9 | ,, ,, ,, | 28/- ,, } cent. off or- |
| 4/6 | ,, ,, ,, | 48/- ,, } ders of £2 or |
| 11/- | ,, ,, ,, | 116/- ,, } over |
| 2/6 bot. | Clements Tonic .. .. | 25/6 in under 1 doz. lots |
| | | 25/- per doz.; 24/3 in 3 doz. lots, or more |
| 4/3 bot. | ,, ,, .. .. | 44/- for doz. lots or under |
| | | 42/6 in 3 doz. lots, or more |
| 1/- pkt. | Compound Castor Oil Chocolates .. .. | 6/6 per doz. |
| | Coty's Eau de Cologne— | |
| 3/- | Creation, 1909, 1/8 litre | 2/4 each |
| 5/6 | ,, ,, 1/4 litre | 4/2 ,, |
| 10/6 | ,, ,, 1/2 litre | 7/3 ,, |
| 17/6 | ,, ,, 1 litre | 12/4 ,, |
| 6/- | With glass stopper, 1/4 litre | 4/9 ,, |
| 11/6 | ,, ,, ,, 1/2 litre | 8/3 ,, |
| 18/6 | ,, ,, ,, 1 litre | 13/10 ,, |
| 2/3 | Cystopurin Tablets .. | 17/6 per doz. |

| Minimum Retail Price per Article. | Name of Article. | Minimum Wholesale Price to Retailers, less not more than 2½ per cent. discount, usual monthly terms, or not more than 3 per cent. discount for cash in seven days. |
|---|---|---|
| | Dearborn Ltd. Goods— | |
| 4/- pkt | Allacite .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 1/- ,, | Boranium .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 4/- ,, | Cleminite .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 4/- ,, | Colliandum .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 5/6 ,, | Jettaline .. .. | 48/10 ,, |
| 6/3 ,, | Mennaline .. | 56/5 ,, |
| 5/6 ,, | Mercolised Wax .. | 48/10 ,, |
| 4/- ,, | Onalite .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 1/9 ,, | Parsidium Jelly .. | 16 - ,, |
| 4/ ,, | Pergol .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 6/3 ,, | Pheminol .. .. | 56/5 ,, |
| 1/9 ,, | Pilenta Soap .. .. | 16/- ,, |
| 1/9 ,, | Prolactum .. .. | 16/- ,, |
| 4/- ,, | Stallax .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 4/- ,, | Tekko Paste .. . | 35/7 ,, |
| 4/- ,, | Silmerine .. .. | 35/7 ,, |
| 6d. ,, | Glenny's Poisoned Wheat | 3/- ,, |
| 9d. ,, | ,, ,, ,, | 5/6 ,, |
| 1/6 ,, | ,, ,, ,, | 10/- ,, |
| 1/6 | Greathead's Mixture .. | 15/- per doz. for less than 12 doz.; gross lots, 14/6 per doz. |
| 1/3 | "Koko" .. .. .. | 12/3 per doz under 2 doz. lots |
| | | 11/9 ,, in 2 doz lots |
| 2/9 | ,, .. .. . | 26/6 ,, under 1 doz. lots |
| | | 25/6 ,, in 1 doz. lots |
| 4/6 | ,, .. .. .. | 44/- ,, in under ½ doz. lots |
| | | 42/- ,, in ½ doz. lots or over |
| 1/6 bot. | Nazetha .. .. .. | 12/- per doz. |
| 1/7 | Nestle's Milk Food . | 16/- per doz. |
| | | 2½ p.c. extra discount for one case lots |
| | | 7½ p.c. extra discount for five case lots |
| 1/7 | ,, Starchless Milk Food .. .. | 16/- per doz. |
| | | 2½ p.c. extra discount for one case lots |
| | | 7½ p.c. extra discount for five case lots |
| 1/3 | ,, Feeding Bottles | 2/6 per doz. |
| 1/6 pkt | Neurogen .. .. | 9 - ,, |
| 3/6 ,, | ,, .. .. .. | 24/- ,, |
| 6d. tin | Pearce's Fuller's Earth | 3/- ,, |
| 1/- bot. | ,, Glycerine and Cucumber .. | 6/- ,, |
| 6d. tin | ,, Violet Powder | 4/- ,, |
| 1/6 bot. | Regula .. .. .. | 13/6 ,, |
| 2/3 | Scott's Emulsion .. | 22/6 per doz.; 22/- per doz. for not less than case lots (3 doz.); 21/6 for not less than gross lots, assorted |
| 4/- | ,, ,, . | 39/9 per doz.; 39/- per doz. for not less than case lots (2 doz.); 38/3 for not less than gross lots, assorted |
| | Seigel's Goods— | |
| 1/6 | Mother Seigel's Syrup | 16/- per doz., any quantity |
| 2/9 | ,, ,, ,, | 28/6 ,, for less than 1 grs. lots |
| | | 28/- ,, for not less than 1 grs. lots |
| 1/3 | ,, ,, Pills | 12/- ,, any quantity |
| 1/3 | ,, ,, Plastere | 12/- ,, any quantity |
| 1/3 | Kno-Ska .. . | 11/6 ,, any quantity |
| 6d. pkt. | Serak .. .. .. | 4/- ,, |
| | Stearn's, F. & Co., Goods— | |
| 1/- ,, | Headache Cure .. | 8/- per doz.; 7/9 in 3 doz. lots; 7/6 in 6 doz. lots; 7/3 in 12 doz. lots |
| 2/6 jar | Suprema Cream .. | 17/5 per doz |
| 1/ bot. | White Pine Expectorant | 7 9 ,, |
| 1/6 ,, | ,, ,, ,, | 13/1 ,, |
| 4/6 ,, | Wine of Cod Liver Oil | 46/8 ,, |
| 1/- | Zymole Tooth Paste.. | 8 9 ,, |
| 1/- | ,, ,, Powder | 8 9 ,, |
| 1/3 | ,, Trokeys .. | 12/4 ,, |

Special prices for quantities

# A.P.F.

## Action in New South Wales.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales has issued a useful card of information to all practising medical practitioners in the State. On one side the card contains some of the important alterations in the new B.P., and on the reverse the opportunity is taken to draw attention to several synonyms for German drugs, and also to six of the more widely used A.P.F. specialties. The card is neatly printed in two colors. It fits the ordinary sized consulting book used by most physicians.

The text of the card is as follows:

**ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**As the British Pharmacopœia 1914 will come into force in New South Wales on JULY 1st 1915, we have compiled for your convenience the following short list of principal alterations in preparations of the more important drugs, which we trust will be an aid to you during the transition period.**

| Preparation. | B.P. 1898. | B.P. 1914 | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extr. Belladonnae | 20% of Alkaloids | 25% of Alkaloids | ¼ strength |
| Ext. Hydrastis Liq. | Variable | 2% Hydrastine | Now standardised (a great improvement). |
| Ext. Hyoscyam. | Green Extract Variable | 20% of Alkaloids | " " " |
| Injectio Morphinae Hypodermic | 10% Dose 2-5 m. | 5% Dose 5-10 m. | Half strength, double dose |
| " Morphinae | 5% " 2·5 m. | 2·5% " 1·0 m. | " " " " |
| Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. | 1% (1 16gr. to 1dram) | 1 (1/18 gr. to 1 gr. dram) | Strength slightly reduced, no alteration in dose. |
| Tabellae Trinitrini | 1/100 gr. in each | 1/130 gr. in each | Strength reduced. |
| Tr. Aconiti | 1 in 20, Dose 5-15 m. | From Standardised root Dose 2·5 m. | Considerably improved by being standardised. Note well the great reduction in dose. |
| Tr. Camph. Co. | Tr. Opii. 60·9 in 1000 | Tr. Opii 5·3 in 100, but the Tr. is stronger | Now 1/10 stronger in Morphine. |
| Tr. Nucis Vomic. | 2% to 2½% of Strychnine Dose 5-15 m. | 1·25% of Strychninae, Dose 5-15 m. | Note well. Half strength. No alteration in dose. |
| Tr. Opii | 1% of Morphine Dose 15 m. | 1% of Morphine. Dose 5-15 m. | 1·3 stronger in Morphine with same dose. |
| Tr. Strophanthi | 25 in 1000 Dose 5-15 m. | 100 in 1000, Dose 2·5 m. | About 4 times stronger. Note well increase in strength and corresponding decrease in dose. |
| Ung. Hydrarg. | About 18% of Mercury | 30% of Mercury | About 3/5 strength. |
| " Hydrarg. Ammon. | 10% with Paraffin Ointment base | 5% with Benzoated Lard | ½ strength and base altered. |
| " Hydrarg. Cc. | 2 in 10 of Mercury | About 11/5 in 10 of Mercury | 3/5 strength |
| " Hydrarg. Subchlor. | 10% of Calomel | 20% of Calomel | Double strength. |

### A FEW OF THE BETTER KNOWN GERMAN PROPRIETARY DRUGS AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC EQUIVALENTS, OR B.P. 1914 SYNONYMS.

If the names here given are used in prescribing, no shortage in supply is likely to occur and no support will be given to enemy trade. The Therapeutic effects will be identical, and in many cases the cost of the medicine to the patient will be reduced.

| NAME. | SYNONYM. |
|---|---|
| Aspirin | Acid. Acetyl-Salicylic (B.P. 1914) |
| Diuretin | Theobromine Sodium Salicylate (B.P. 1914) |
| Formalin | Formaldehyde. Liq. Formaldehyde (B.P. 1914) |
| Heroin Hydrochlor. | Acetomorphine Hydrochlor. |
| Ichthyol | Ammon. Ichthyol |
| Lysol | Liq. Cresol Saponatus (B.P. 1914) Liq. Cresolis Co. (A.P.F.) etc. |
| Trional | Methyl Sulphonal |
| Urotropine | Hexamine (B.P. 1914) Formin, etc. |
| Veronal | Barbitonum (B.P. 1914) |

NOTE.—A full index of Synonyms of drugs known by Proprietary names is printed in the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, a copy of which you have already received.

We also desire to draw your attention to the following A.P.F. Preparations:—

1. Cataplasma Kaolin.—An antiseptic China-clay poultice.
2. Elixir Cascara.—A palatable aromatic Cascara.
3. Elixir Glycerophos. Co.—An elegant preparation.
4. Elixir Viburnum Co.—Palatable and effective.
5. Mist. Pepsin. Co. c Bismuth.—A perfect formula.
6. Syr. Hypophos. Co.—An old favourite improved.

HELP THE EMPIRE at the present time—

1st. By avoiding the use of German Proprietary Drug names, and using their Chemical or B.P. 1914 equivalents.

2nd. By giving preference in prescribing to A.P.F. Preparations, or other Galenicals of British Manufacture.

# P.D.L.

The directors met at the College of Pharmacy on February 17.

*Present*: Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver, Peters and Rankin. Apologies from Messrs. Malyon and Mewkill.

*Correspondence.*

To the several State Pharmaceutical Societies drawing attention to a disparaging article in the *Chemist and Druggist* in reference to the efforts being made to secure for pharmacists an improved status in the Army Medical Corps.

From Mr. W. S. Park, Sydney, confirming the legal opinion obtained from the company's solicitors regarding the liability of patients for medicines supplied on a doctor's order.

*Election of New Members.*

The following new members were balloted for, and elected:—John M. McKay, Yarrawonga (V.); Robt. C. Miller, Casterton; R. H. Clyne, Warrnambool

*Army Commissions.*

Communications were received from the different States, asking the directors to persevere in their endeavours to secure a readjustment of the pharmacists' status in the A.M.C. Dr. W Maloney, M.H.R., wrote suggesting that possibly the best course now to adopt would be to lay the facts before members of Parliament. Some interesting correspondence was read from pharmacists who had had actual experience in military dispensing. The conditions appertaining in the French Army were stated in a translation by Miss E. Wasley from a French pharmaceutical journal. It was decided to await further information which had been asked for before taking fresh action in the matter.

The chairman said that he had been requested to draw up a statement giving an official reply to the erroneous views set out in the *Chemist and Druggist* artiele which he did not think should be allowed to pass unchallenged. It was resolved that the chairman's statement be published in the Journal (see page 38).

*Alteration of Memorandum.*

The solicitor advised that an application would shortly be made to the Court to confirm the alteration in the company's Memorandum of Association passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held in December. He forwarded a petition for signature and sealing. On the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Gulliver, the seal of the company was affixed to the document.

*Legal Opinion.*

A legal opinion on an important matter to pharmacists was considered. It was resolved that it was advisable to accept the solicitor's recommendation, to confer with counsel on the matter.

*Reserve Fund.*

On the motion of the chairman, the sum of £25 was transferred to the Reserve Fund, bringing it up to £600.

*Melbourne Fire Office.*

The chairman reported on the year's work of the Melbourne Fire Office, the Victorian branch of Amalgamated Insurance. He stated that considerable progress had been made. The premiums received during the first week of last year were £43, whilst during the corresponding week in the new year the total was £158.

*Freights on Drugs.*

Mr. Mewkill wrote, asking the directors to take some action regarding the differential rates charged by the Railway Department on drugs and medicines. Chemists were penalised by this because other traders sent their medicines in with grocery goods, and thus secured lower freights. It was decided to make representations to the Railway Department on the subject.

*Condy's Crystals.*

The secretary reported that about fifty pharmacists had received letters from the solicitor for Messrs. Condy and Mitchell Ltd., in reference to the alleged sale of Permanganate of Potash when "Condy's Crystals" were asked for. In other cases complaint was made that pharmacists were acting illegally in labelling "Condy's Crystals" *Poison*. It was resolved to place the matter in the hands of the company's solicitor.

The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a credit balance of £64 4s. 7d. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

# Personal.

Mr. Stanley is relieving Mr. W. B. Reid, Malvern.

Mr. H. C. Davis is relieving Mr. H. J. Massey, Parkville.

Mr. S. Friedman is relieving Mr. R. A. Titcher, Dandenong.

Mr. W. A. Gordon is relieving Mr. A. G. Skinner, Wonthaggi.

Mr. A. W. Geddes has been relieving Mr. F. H. Cooper, Maffra, Gippsland.

Mr. W. E. Donaldson is at present relieving Mr. Chas. Hembrow, Beechworth.

Mr. A. Whittle has been relieving Mr. R. J. Harvie, Rutherglen, since the 8th February.

Mr. C. Field is managing the business of the late Mrs. Ziebell-Brown, High-street, Northcote.

Mr. H. A. Bosselmann, for five years with J. M. Ballantyne, has gone to Messrs. Bowen and Co.

Mr. E. P. Plummer is relieving at the Homœopathic Hospital during Miss Marshall's absence on leave.

Mr. H. W. Jones, after relieving Mr. A. L. McNiel, Nathalia, goes to relieve Mr. Wilkinson, at Maryborough.

Mr. G. W. Sobee, Mildura, has been spending a holiday at the seaside. Mr. S. M. Nye has been relieving him.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, a recent arrival from Scotland, has been assisting at the South Melbourne Dispensary.

Mr. F. J. Ellis is relieving Mr. Jas. Barnes, Horsham, during the absence of Mr. Ralph Barnes on holidays.

Mr. H. W. Mealliu, who has lately been relieving Mr. A. R. Bailey, Malvern, has gone to Mr. G. S. Prout, West Melbourne.

Mr P. J. McSweeney, who has recently returned from Malden Island, has been relieving Mr L. Knight, Bay-street, Brighton.

Mr. J. R. Foster, Ph.C., has been appointed Corporal Compounder in the Field Veterinary Hospital unit which will accompany the next Expeditionary Force.

Mr James Whittle, formerly of Ballarat, celebrated his 70th birthday on January 15. The veteran is enjoying good health, and is living privately at Middle Brighton.

Lieut. H. H. Vail, pharmacist, Trafalgar, has been spending four weeks at Broadmeadows, prior to going up for his examination for captain. He is anxious to go to the front in Europe at an early date.

A Pharmacists' Will.—By the will of Henry Oliver Wilkinson, late of Warrnambool and Barker's-road, Glenferrie, chemist, who died on October 31, properly valued at £7498 is left to his widow and children.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, pharmacist, of Banff, Scotland, arrived in Melbourne by the P. and O. "Ballarat," on February 2. He passed the Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at Edinburgh in January, 1909. Mr Wilson intends settling in either New South Wales or Victoria.

Mr. Frank Cahir, late assistant with Mr. J. W. Cochran, Malvern, who is with the A.M.C. 1st Expeditionary Force, has written an interesting letter from Mena Camp, Cairo, giving his experiences on the voyage to Egypt and some incidents of camp life.

The South Suburban Chemists' Association is holding a Smoke Social at the Arcade Hall, Chapel-street, Prahran, on Wednesday, March 3, at 8.30 p.m. Assistants, as well as master chemists, are invited to attend. Tickets, 2s., can be obtained from Mr. F. Lee, Hon. Secretary, Greville-street, Prahran.

Mr. R. W. Waller, the chauffeur on the Military Motor Ambulance, presented by the pharmacists of Victoria and their assistants, has written to Mr. Towl, President of the Pharmacy Board, stating that he is enjoying the best of health, and intends shortly to furnish some further details regarding the voyage to Egypt.

Mr. T. B. Foster, who came out from Ireland a few months ago, and registered himself in Victoria, has volunteered for service abroad. Mr. Foster was for a time with Mr. J. H. Smith, Richmond, and since June last has been assistant to Mr. F. Uren, Hamilton.

A Veteran Pharmacist.—At the Stawell shire council meeting on February 2, Mr. A. B. Clemes, who recently resigned from the position of shire secretary after a tenure of 44 years, was presented with a case of cutlery. At the same time, on behalf of the residents, he was presented with an enlarged photograph of himself, similar enlargements being also presented to Stawell Hospital, Stawell Mechanics, and other institutions of which Mr Clemes was a founder in the early days of this gold field.

Mr F. Webster, a British pharmacist, called at the College of Pharmacy on February 1. He came out to Australia as dispenser on the P. and O. "Ballarat," and is so charmed with Australia that on the completion of the return voyage he intends coming out again and settling here. He refers to his trip as being most enjoyable. The duties are fairly light, and under the terms of his engagement he ranks as an officer of the ship. Mr Webster was very much impressed with the completeness of the College of Pharmacy.

Return of Mr. J. Gardiner.—Mr. J. Gardiner, who for some years has been engaged in missionary work in China, has returned to Victoria on furlough. Mr. Gardiner served his apprenticeship, together with Mr. A. E. Sayer, at the pharmacy of Mr. E. L. Holdsworth, Bendigo. He then went to Mr. W. Pardey, at Geelong, subsequently returning to Bendigo to take up a position with Mr. T. R. Jones. He passed his Final Examination in 1900. About ten years ago he decided to take up mission work, and some of his experiences during that time are related in a recent issue of one of the Bendigo papers. Mr Thomas Gardiner, pharmacist, of North Melbourne, is a brother of Mr. J. Gardiner.

Mr. George E. Rason, who for the past eight months has been in charge of the Sydney branch of Frederick Stearns and Co., sailed for Canada on February 6, by the P. and O. steamer "Moldavia." It is Mr. Rason's intention to spend a short time in India and England before retiring to Canada. Mr. Rason has made many friends in Australia, and he states that if any chemist should visit Canada or America they may be sure of a cordial reception from Mr. Rason if they visit Messrs. F. Stearns and Co.'s laboratories in Detroit or Windsor, Canada.

A Pharmaceutical Wedding.—A picturesque Jewish wedding ceremony, says the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, attracted a large congregation to the Great Synagogue, Sydney, on the evening of January 28, when Louis, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zions, of "Morepo," Paddington, was married to Ethel, only daughter of the late Mr. Louis Lazarus and Mrs. Lazarus, of Melbourne. Mr. Zions is the well-known secretary of the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W., and Mrs. Lazarus has for the past two years held the position of secretary to the P.D.L. of N.S.W. Rabbi Cohen, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Wolinski, officiated. The bride, who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Marks (Miss Aileen O'Neill) wore white crepe de chine over shell pink ninon, designed with a frilled skirt, a corsage and double tunic of white tulle, finished with a white satin pansy at the waist, and a Court train ornamented with a floral spray. She also wore a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossom (lent by Mrs. Leonard Marks), and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Her gift from the bridegroom was a diamond and opal brooch. Mrs. L. Marks wore black satin veiled in spangled ninon, and showing a pointed train weighted with a tassel, and her bouquet was of red carnations. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Ruben Zions.

Mrs Lazarus, who wore peacock blue satin veiled in black Chantilly lace, entertained the guests at dinner at the Hotel Sydney. Mrs. Henry Zions was in black soleil veiled in black marquisette, the corsage being lined with white chiffon brightened with floral embroidery, and completed with a floral ribbon sash. The guests

included Miss Zions, Rabbi and Mrs. Francis Cohen, Mld. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Langley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, Mr. Norman Zions, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Fullin, and Mrs. Nathan Herman. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zions left for Medlow Bath, the bride wearing a smart coat and skirt of brick-red moire silk and a hat to tone.

# Trade Notes.

THE AUSTRAL DRUG CO. PTY. LTD. has been wound up. The final meeting of creditors will be held on March 3, at which the liquidators will present the account of the winding up.

RICHMOND DISPENSARY.—The 43rd annual meeting was held on February 5. Mr. C. Morgan, President, occupied the chair. Prescriptions numbered 82,005, representing 123,338 articles, an average of 10.7 a member for the year. The trading account showed a profit of £240 6s.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLOSING.—The Richmond chemists have unanimously agreed to close their pharmacies on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6.30 p.m., re-opening at the latter hour until 8 p.m. Only urgent prescriptions are to be dispensed during the closing hours. Window cards have been printed and some 10,000 circulars notifying the change issued. The new arrangement came into force on February 6.

MELBOURNE DISPENSARY.—Mr. D. R. Sheil, President, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Melbourne Dispensary on February 6. The balance-sheet showed receipts, £3053 3s. 2d.; expenditure, £3009 15s. 7d.; assets, £7037 19s. 6d.; and liabilities, £1200. The total membership is 7503; the outstanding dues amount to £22 10s. 4d. The quarterly levy was increased by one penny a member owing to the increased cost of drugs.

CONDY'S CRYSTALS.—A number of Victorian pharmacists have received a solicitor's letter that they have infringed Messrs. Condy and Mitchell's trade mark by selling Permanganate of Potash in cases where Condy's Crystals were asked for. In some cases exception has been taken that the Crystals have been labelled "Poison." The P.D.L. directors have placed the matter in the hands of their solicitor. About fifty chemists are said to be involved. Before effecting a settlement, and paying costs, pharmacists who have been written to are invited to place the facts of the case before the P.D.L. Secretary.

MALVERN DISPENSARY.—The 8th annual balance-sheet has been published, accounts being brought up to 31st Dec., 1914. The report states that in consequence of the war, drugs have advanced in cost to an average of over 50 per cent. Membership increased by 88 during the year, and totalled 1463 on December 31. For the June half-year, 5614 prescriptions were dispensed, averaging 36.34 daily. For the December half-year, the number increased to 7032, averaging 44.82 daily. Cash receipts during the year totalled £694, and expenses £735. The balance of assets over liabilities was £235. Drugs cost £285, and salaries £360, for head dispenser and qualified assistant. The loss on the year's work was £41.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.—Owing to the fact that Mr. A. W. Dawson, who has been in charge of the Sydney branch of F. Stearns and Co., was, in consequence of ill-health, desirous of being relieved from the active management of the business, Mr. Frank L. Marcy arrived on January 1 to take up the position. Mr. Marcy has been with F. Stearns and Co. for many years, and during his early period of service travelled extensively in the firm's interests in all quarters of the world. He spent some time in China, Japan and India, and successfully introduced the Nyal line in many out of the way countries. About two years ago Mr. Marcy was asked to take an important position in the home office in the Foreign Department, which includes the Sydney branch, and while there he became deeply interested in Australia and New Zealand, and welcomed the opportunity presented to him to take over the managership of the firm's Australasian business.

## Donations Acknowledged.

The following donations are acknowledged:—

*Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.*

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. Leete | 2 | 2 | 0 | W. Mercer | 2 | ? | 0 |
| W. H. Fleay | 0 | 10 | 6 | F. W. Andrew | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| A. Edwards | 1 | 1 | 0 | G. Pleasance | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| C. L. Butchers | 1 | 1 | 0 | A. Murie | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| E. Daintree | 2 | 2 | 0 | W. S. Dyer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. W. Cochran | 1 | 1 | 0 | F. Lee | 1 | 1 | 0 |

*Scholarship Fund.*

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. Leete | 1 | 1 | 0 | F. T. Parry | 1 | 1 | 0 |

*College Equipment Fund.*

Scholars of 1893 (per Mr. E. H. Leete) ... £3 0 0

# Births & Deaths.

BIRTH.

WOODHOUSE.—On the 26th January, at St. Kilda, the wife of W. T. Woodhouse—a daughter.

## PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the Returning Officer, appointed under the provisions of Pharmacy Regulations 1914, do hereby declare—

ARTHUR RUDOLPH BAILEY, Glenferrie-road, Malvern, and

WALLACE MEIKLEJOHN JEWKES, Fletcher-street, Essendon,

Registered Pharmaceutical Chemists, to be DULY ELECTED members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, without opposition, this twenty-first day of January, 1915, to serve as members of the said Board for the ensuing three years.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.

Melbourne, 21st January, 1915.

# NOTICES.

## Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on 17th and 18th June, 1915. Authors for 1915 are Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 2 with introductory stanzas, and Caesar De Bello Gallico, Book 5.

V. FORSTER Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain
Sydney, 8th February, 1915.

## Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria, 1915.

Copies of the above, containing the names of all registered pharmaceutical chemists in Victoria, and the official list of licensed dealers in poisons, are now available, and can be obtained on application at the office of the Board. Price 1s., post free.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

## Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK.

The Text Book in English for the Preliminary Examination to be held in September and December, 1915, and March and June, 1916, will be:—
A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.)
Part I.
To be memorised—
Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*
Browning—*Prospice*
Kipling—*Flag of England.*
Henley—*England.*
Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel.*
Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*

## COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

COPIES of the COLLEGE SYLLABUS for 1915 are available, and may be obtained on application at the office of the College.

THE LECTURES FOR 1915 commenced on TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

THE LECTURES IN CHEMISTRY to Dental Students will commence on March 1st. Fee, £2 12s. 6d. These lectures, which are held on Mondays, 2.15 to 4.15 p.m., are recommended as an excellent preliminary course in Chemistry for pharmaceutical students.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—Evening classes for June examination commenced on February 16th. Intending students should enter at once. Fee £4 4s.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—The Council has arranged for an evening class for the Final Examination. The class will meet on Wednesday evenings, commencing on 17th February, at 8.30. Mr. B. L. Stanton has been appointed Instructor. Fee, £3/13/6.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA

THE 58th ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, 3rd March, 1915, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the minutes of the 57th annual meeting and to deal with any business arising therefrom.
2. Election of Four Members of the Council, and Two Auditors.
3. Adoption of Annual Report and Financial Statements.
4. President's Address.
5. To consider the following matters, of which notice has been given:—
   (a) Army Commissions for pharmacists.
   (b) Proposed Annual Practising Fee
   (c) Rates for Lodge Dispensing.
   (d) Equipment of new Buildings.
6. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

WHEREAS the offices of the persons elected Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and Auditors on 12th March, 1912, have become vacant by effluxion of time; and whereas, under the provisions of the said Articles of Association, the Returning Officer shall, in the month of March, in the year 1915, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, to serve as Members of the Council of the said Society, and two Auditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 17th day of March, 1915, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the said Society, to serve as Members of the Council, and two Auditors; and if the number nominated is greater than the number required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the 17th day of March, 1915.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before Four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd day of February, 1915.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.

Dated the 2nd day of February, 1915.

Maltine

Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

**The Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**

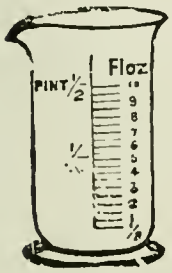
183 Acton Vale, LONDON, W.

Australian Representative—Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, 292 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

**H. B. SILBERBERG & Co.,**

443 BOURKE STREET

(Corner Bourke and Queen Streets). MELBOURNE.

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Which contains these combined Glycero-Phosphates, together with that excellent nutrient, "Casein," which embodies no less than 87 per cent. Albuminoids, and 13 per cent. of Nitrogen (Koch's analysis). Leading writers in this Journal advocate the support of local enterprise. Here is your opportunity—your profit is what you would ask for.

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Obtainable all wholesale houses, or L. H. BALLANTYNE, 493 Collins St., Melb. Phone 7552.

# MR. RETAILER!

## NEW LINES——————WIDER HORIZON.

Have **you** yet been **asked** for the **lines** quoted **below**? If not, **you** probably **will** be within the **next few days,** as we have commenced extensive local advertising in **support** of the **demand created** by our English advertising.

| | Price per doz. | Public per pkg. |
|---|---|---|
| **EXTRACT OF BARSYDE—Dandruff eradicator** .. | 35/7 | 4 - |
| **BICROL'UM—For whitening hands** .. | 35/7 | 4/- |
| **TAMMALITE Restores grey hair to original colour** .. | 35/7 | 4 - |
| **LIQUID PERCOL—To banish local perspiration** .. | 48 10 | 5/6 |
| **STYMOL—To remove blackheads** .. .. | 56 5 | 6 3 |

Round Figures for Split Quantities.

Your Wholesalers have stocks of all the above, so **lay your foundation supply at once** from them, as we only supply wholesalers direct.

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*Have several unique Dental Specialties as undernoted:—*

**UNIVERSAL PATENT TEETH (ALL PLATINUM)** are made with hollow platinum pins. They are guaranteed to be as strong as any solid pin teeth ever made, and the hollow tube effects a saving of 33⅓% of platinum. Made in a magnificent range of moulds and shades.

**PARAGON SOLID PIN TEETH**—Typical English body of great strength. American and English types and shades.

**PARAGON DIATORIC TEETH**—Anatomical and general types.

**PARAGON RUBBER DAM.** Odourless, non-tearing, non-puckering. Perfect.

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# Dr. J. Collis Browne's

# Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL
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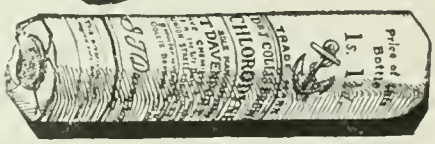


The Best Medicine for

**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA**

and in the Cough

of **BRONCHITIS**

and **CONSUMPTION.**

Acts like a Charm in

**DIARRHŒA** and

Simple **DYSENTERY.**

A well-proved palliative
in the pains of

**NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,**
**RHEUMATISM, GOUT.**

Checks **FEVERISHNESS,**

and effectually cuts short
all attacks of

**SPASMS** and **COLIC.**

From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD (of London).

"It is now nearly eleven years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fighters for protected profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.** At a time when the Association had few supporters, and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundations of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although, of course, we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection, seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

**Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.**

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**"Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE"**

**on the Stamp.**

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT Ltd., London, S.E.

# THE Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

## OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are, broadly, to advance the study of pharmacy in all its branches, to encourage the prosecution of pharmaceutical research, to promote mutual goodwill among those interested in pharmacy, and to aid in the advancement, generally, of the practice of Pharmacy.

## HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Founded in 1857, the Society has a history of concerted work extending over 56 years. Its influence has always been exerted in protecting the interests of the craft from outside aggression, and a perusal of the records shows the large amount of useful work which the Society has achieved in this direction.

The Society was originally responsible for initiating the Formulary of Unofficial Remedies, which was the starting point from which the "AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULARY" has developed.

## ORGANISATION.

The management of the Society is entrusted to a council of twelve members, who meet monthly, or oftener as required, and who devote a considerable amount of time and personal attention to the welfare of pharmacists generally.

## EDUCATION.

An important part of the Society's work is to provide educational facilites for pharmaceutical students, and the College of Pharmacy is generally acknowledged as a high-class technical institution, and the position which it has attained has given pharmacists an improved status in the community. All students who have passed through the College should regard it as their pleasant duty to affiliate themselves with the Pharmaceutical Society, under whose auspices the College of Pharmacy has advanced to its present position.

## THE LIBRARY.

Members have the advantage of the use of the Society's library which contains the latest standard publications relating to pharmacy, chemistry, analysis, botany and materia medica, and also the principal periodical pharmaceutical literature.

## MEMBERSHIP.

Although supported largely by practising Pharmacists, there are a large number of Pharmacists actually in business who are not already members, and it is to these that this appeal is made to join the Society and not to allow a small section of the craft to bear the full burden of the work, the results of which are shared by all.

## SUBSCRIPTION.

The entrance fee has been reduced to 10s. 6d.; the annual subscription is 21s., and for this sum every member has the privilege of assisting in the work of organisation and of receiving, post free, a copy of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* each month. The Journal is published at 10s and contains an epitome of pharmaceutical news and other matter of general interest to pharmacists.

A Diploma of Membership is forwarded on election.

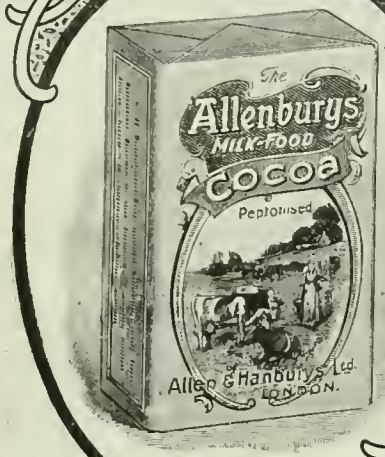
## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Applications for nomination to membership should be forwarded to the Secretary, 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on the prescribed form.

C. L. BUTCHERS, *Secretary.*

# THE "Allenburys"

## Milk-Food Cocoa




PEPTONISED

THIS highly nutritious and easily digested Cocoa is composed only of the purest

**COCOA**

WITH THE

**"ALLENBURYS" MILK-FOOD.**

Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

For general consumption the "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa provides a delicious and wholesome beverage, being especially useful as a light supper diet.

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

MANUFACTURERS:

## ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.

**Australasian Addresses—**

**Office and Warehouse—13 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.**

**Surgical Instrument Dep., B.M.A. Building, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.**

# Emol-Keleet.

Reg'd Trade Mark

## A Natural Emollient Dusting Powder.

Authoritatively recommended for Skin Treatment.

*The "LANCET" says:*

"On account of its remarkable velvety smoothness it should possess a unique value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, etc., and for allaying irritation. We have not examined a more unctuous earth."

EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

*Samples and Literature supplied to the Medical Profession on request.*

FASSETT & JOHNSON

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*For INFANTS & INVALIDS.*

# Neave's Food

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
—Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.

**A Mother's Testimony** Mrs. J. KAIN, 6, Rockingham Road, Doncaster, writes: "DOCTOR—— ADVISED ME TO GIVE MY TWIN BOYS OF SIX WEEKS OLD YOUR NEAVE'S FOOD. I have reason to be grateful to my Doctor for his advice, because I have never lost a night's rest with any of my children, and they have cut their teeth without any trouble. Your Food also does away with all need of medicine and castor oil. —*22nd August, 1912.*"

**British Medical Journal** "Well adapted for the use of Infants, aged people . . . . . much used by mothers themselves and by invalids."

**Has for many years been used in the Russian Imperial Family.**

**Nearly 90 Years' Reputation.** **GOLD MEDALS London, 1900 & 1906, also Paris.**

## NEAVE'S MILK FOOD.

FOR THOSE REQUIRING A STARCHLESS MILK FOOD FOR BABIES FROM BIRTH, INSTANTLY PREPARED BY ADDING HOT WATER ONLY & NOT NEEDING THE ADDITION OF MILK, ETC. Dr. —— M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratory, London, reports: "When diluted with two parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

A Doctor writes: "Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . . when properly diluted is a *safe substitute for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather.*"

**Awarded Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene, London, for Purity and Quality.**

*Sold everywhere in Tins 1/6 (all 1/- tins bear the Australasian Stamp).*

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# BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

**Bilious and Nervous Disorders,**

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

**OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.**

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In Boxes, 10½d, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

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STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

**Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness. &c.. &c.**

# BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

**RECOMMENDS ITSELF.**

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

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# BOX'S PILLS

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**Doctor's Bills**



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London Brush Works,
London Fields, London, N.E., Eng.

MAKERS OF GENUINE

SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

## "EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

Patent. No. 6645.

As made before their Majesties The King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 22 Young-street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their window by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

Illustrated Price Lists on application.

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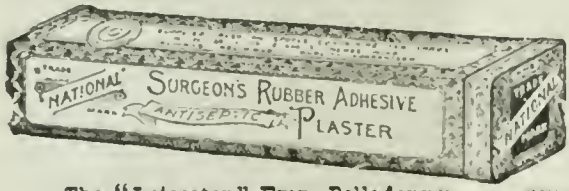
# ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS.




**Rubber Adhesive Plaster**

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick at once and *perfectly* in any temperature without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14 - per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:—

| ¼-in. | ½-in. | ¾-in. | 1-in. | 1½-in. | 2-in. | 3-in. | Per doz Spools |
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| 9 - | 10 - | 12 6 | 15 - | 19 - | 23/- | 30/- | |

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

**The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ**

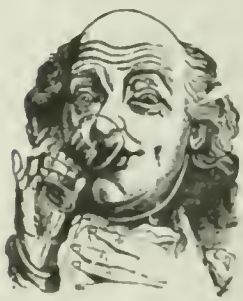
In tins of 1 yard, 7½ in. wide, 2 - per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3 6 per dozen
Your Belladonna Plaster is *the best* I have ever used"—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

**ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England, Contractors to His Majesty's Government.





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Where many advertisers fail is in not realising that it is not enough merely to create a demand among consumers. The retailer, too, needs looking after—by well-organised solicitation *and the intelligent use of the trade paper*. In other words it is necessary not only to make the public realise the advantage of *buying* certain goods, but also to make the retailer realise the advantage to him of *selling* those goods.

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## A Non-Corrosive Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

Attractively put up according to an approved and tested formula, and recommended by the Medical Profession as an ideal sterilising and disinfecting agent.

**Readily Soluble in Water.**

**Manufactured in Australia.**

**Non-Poisonous, if used according to Directions.**

PRICE, 8/6 per Gallon.

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**Manufacturing Chemists,**

MELBOURNE.

# BIDWELLS' TOILET BRUSHES

SILVERDRAWN. REGD. 6051.

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# "THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

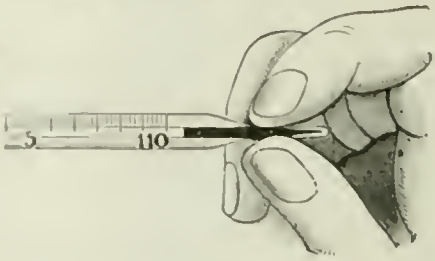
*The Greatest Time Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers.*

## "The REPELLO"

*Literally* "I Push Back."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

*ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS*



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass" which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

*Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Not any to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.*

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Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

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LISTER'S GENUINE

# DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE

IS PREPARED BY US UNDER

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Surgeons should please see that Milne's Name and Trade Mark are on every package, to ensure getting a dressing in the preparation of which LORD LISTER'S instructions have been faithfully followed.

## MILNE'S BATISTE,

A Waterproof Fabric in place of Jaconet, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue &c.

GREASE-PROOF. SPIRIT-PROOF. NON-ADHESIVE. PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury. Withstands all antiseptics.

# MILNE'S RIBBON GAUZE FOR PLUGGING.

We have just introduced the above, medicated with Acetate of Aluminium. It is beautifully soft, with woven edge to prevent fearing. Please ask for this line, as several inferior imitations are being offered. The Ribbon Gauze is supplied either plain or medicated with any antiseptic, in bottles and boxes of 12 yds. each ½, 1, 2 and 3 in. wide.

Please Send your Orders to

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**Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers.**

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

**ADDRESS—264-266 SWANSTON ST., MELBOURNE**

Sole Agents for GALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.

# Mellin's Food

prepared as directed, yields a perfect substitute for breast milk. It is free from starch, and may be used from birth. It does not thicken milk. It is readily and rapidly prepared and requires no cooking.

# Mellin's Food Biscuits

are easy of digestion; recommended after weaning, and for those who require a biscuit that is highly nutritious and readily digestible at any period of life.

# Mellin's Lacto

prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh rich cow's milk, is intended for use in all cases where fresh milk is unobtainable. When mixed with warm water it yields a palatable and nutritious diet for adults as well as infants.

Samples and Literature concerning the above will be forwarded to any Member of the Medical Profession on request to

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Single Subject by Arrangement.

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A MEDICINE OF
WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND OINTMENT

HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES

*UNIVERSAL APPROBATION*

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The HEALTH of THOUSANDS

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

## OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

PHARMACISTS, ASSISTANTS AND REGISTERED APPRENTICES who enlist as members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces are requested to notify the Board of their enlistment in order that their names may be recorded in the books, and that any privileges they are entitled to may be conserved to them.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

**Pharmacy Board of Victoria.**

SPECIAL INDENTURE FORM.

PHARMACISTS are notified that the Board has adopted a special form of apprenticeship indenture. Copies are obtainable on application. 1s. each, or three for 2s. 6d.

Under the new regulations apprenticeship indentures require to be made out in triplicate and forwarded for registration within three months of the date of their execution.

Registration fee, £1 1s.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

If you have Heartburn, Headache, Gout, Biliousness, or Acidity of the Stomach TRY

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

It is free from taste, smell, or roughness to the palate.

This Remedy was first prepared by Dr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, in the year 1772, and has been before the public for one hundred and forty years, surely a wonderful record and proof of its remarkable medicinal value.

One dose will relieve Heartburn, and a few doses will correct Acidity, Gout, Headache, and Biliousness.

It is the mildest and safest aperient for the most delicate constitutions, and can be given to children in early infancy.

Sole Makers THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY
11, EAST STREET, MANCHESTER.
Price 2 9 and 4 6 per Bottle.
Can be obtained from all the leading chemists in the United Kingdom and Abroad.

ALBERT KOCH,
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Public Analyst to Various Municipalities, and
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EACH RECIPE ONE CLIENT ONLY.
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Barley, Wheat, and Milk in Powder Form

IN WASTING DISEASES.

Hundreds of physicians appreciate its high quality. It is distinctive and inimitable. It means stringent milk regulations, malt in which the enzymes have been properly developed, a clean, sun-flooded plant with sanitary surroundings, and many years of experience. A food that may be of vital importance to some infant under your care that is not gaining in weight. Supplies the essential nutriment for stimulating life forces in the treatment of Febrile Diseases, Malarial Cachexia, Incipient Tuberculosis and all cases of Systemic Weakness.

Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.

SAMPLES BY POST FREE TO THE PROFESSION, ON REQUEST

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.
SLOUGH, BUCKS, Eng.
Sole Agents for Australasia—
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(REGISTERED).

The Great . . .

## BRITISH MADE

## Proteid Phosphate Food

is worth your consideration.

Have you written us for Particulars?
If not, don't omit to do so at once.

Help us to assist the BRITISH Manufacturer, and thus help yourself and

YOUR CUSTOMERS.

SOLE AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLERS:

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**22 Young Street, SYDNEY.**

## SYRUPUS HYDRIODICI ACIDI (Gardner.)

Iodine Strength:—6.66 grains of pure resublimed Iodine in each fluid ounce.
GARDNER'S SYRUP contains 1.28 per cent. Hydriodic Acid. Each fl. drm. = gr. iii Iodid. Potas. or Sodium.
DOSE: 1 to 4 fluid drachms. Should always be given *before* meals and *well* diluted with water. Should *not* be *combined* with other remedies.
PURPOSE: Furnishes Iodine in the most assimilable and *least irritant* form. Should replace Potassium Iodide. Sodium Iodide and Strontium Iodide because it is exceedingly agreeable to the taste, does not disturb functional activity and will *not cause indigestion*.
INDICATIONS: Rheumatism, Tertiary Syphilis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Goiter, Eczema, Lead Poisoning, and other Iodine Indications.
Incompatible with alkaloids, hydrates carbonates, and most metallic salts.

## SYRUPUS AMMONII HYPOPHOSPHITIS (Gardner.)

PURPOSE: Designed as a stimulating expectorant, resolvent and tonic. Preferable to Ammonium Chloride because of its palatability and its action on metabolism (It stimulates functional activity.)
INDICATIONS: Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Acute Bronchitis, and the minor coughs of children.
Incompatible with free acids, alkalies, chlorates, or other oxygen liberating compounds.
DOSE: 1 to 2 fluid drachms, p.r.n. May be given diluted or not, according to taste. Need *not* be combined with codein, heroin, morphin, or other narcotics and anodynes, as it soothes the irritated respiratory mucous membrane without the aid of these drugs. Contains 16 grs. C.P. Ammon. Hypophos. to fl. oz.

**Importer:—D. A. GREENLEES, 164 Vickery's Chambers, Sydney.**

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FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE
At the International Medical Congress for

Duncan's "Pure" CHLOROFORM—
Duncan's "Pure" Anaesthetic ETHER (sp. ·720)—
Duncan's ETHYL CHLORIDE—
Duncan's ORGANO-THERAPEUTIC Products

Our CHLOROFORM, ETHER, and ETHYL CHLORIDE are actually in general use in the Principal London and Provincial Hospitals, in Private Practice, and Dental Consulting Rooms in Great Britain.

STOCKS held at Sydney, N.S.W., of Chloroform, "Pure," Green Label and Blue Label, and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether in 16oz., 8oz., and 4oz. bottles (stopd.) by D. A. GREENLEES, Sole Distributing Agent for DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., Edinburgh and London.

*Samples of Chloroform (3 grades), and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether on application from Hospitals and Medical Profession.*

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KEPHALDOL is a standard remedy—it shows you over a 25 per cent. return. It is listed on the P.A.T.A. in all States.

It is an all "year-round-remedy," and does not depend on seasons. It is freely and largely advertised.

You can stock it, safe in the knowledge that you cannot lose on it. Wholesalers are authorised to re-purchase unsold stocks upon request. We guarantee to create a steady demand.

KEPHALDOL gives great satisfaction to the public, and is a wonderful repeater.

We are selling over one thousand tubes weekly on direct postal orders, and will be glad when these cease and the retailer supplies the public.

The public is partial to the large size tube in repeat orders. Our records show 52 per cent. of all repeat orders to be for large size tubes.

We will supply show cards—counter self-seller cards, displaying ½ doz. small size tubes, and any number of giant dummy cartons for window displays upon request. **WILL BE SENT POST FREE.**

KEPHALDOL retails at 1/6 and 3/6, the large tubes containing three times the quantity of the small size. All wholesalers carry stocks.

## KEPHALDOL CO., 30 Ash St., Sydney.

FOR USE IN THE BATH AND TOILET BASIN.

# SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

**Skin Diseases, Alopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.**

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel.

**SULPHAQUA SOAP.**

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

In Boxes of ½ doz. and 1 doz. BATH CHARGES, 2 doz. TOILET CHARGES, and ½ doz. SOAP TABLETS.

Obtainable from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney; The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney; Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne; A. M. Bickford & Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co, Albany, W.A.; Taylor & Colledge Ltd., Brisbane; F. H. Faulding & Co., Perth; Hatton & Laws, Launceston, etc.

**The S.P. CHARGES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, St. Helens, England.**

"SULPHAQUA" is stocked by the leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, U.S. America, etc.

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# GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

*FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.*

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.
POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

*A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.*

Stocked by all the **WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS** of Australasia.

## Pharmacy Board Notices.

### MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

### THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd March, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

#### TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Latin ... | ... | 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. |
| Arithmetic | ... | 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |

SECOND DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English ... | ... | 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. |
| Algebra ... | ... | 12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m. |
| Euclid ... | ... | 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. |

#### TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

#### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

#### PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

#### ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips, omitting "Alexander's Feast," by Dryden.

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III, xxi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

#### REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY early in June, 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

### THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th March, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

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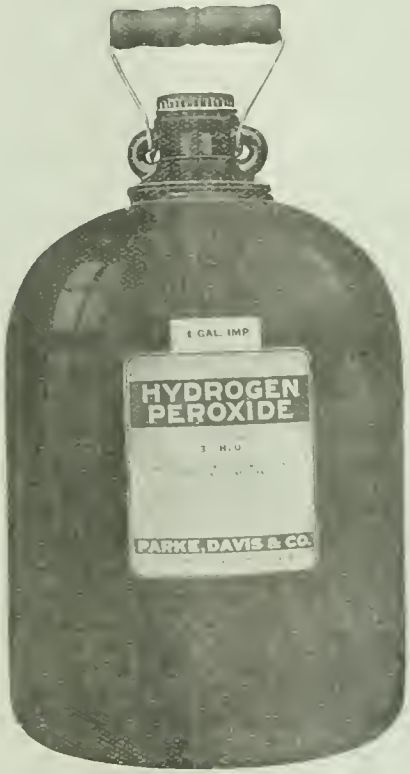


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